

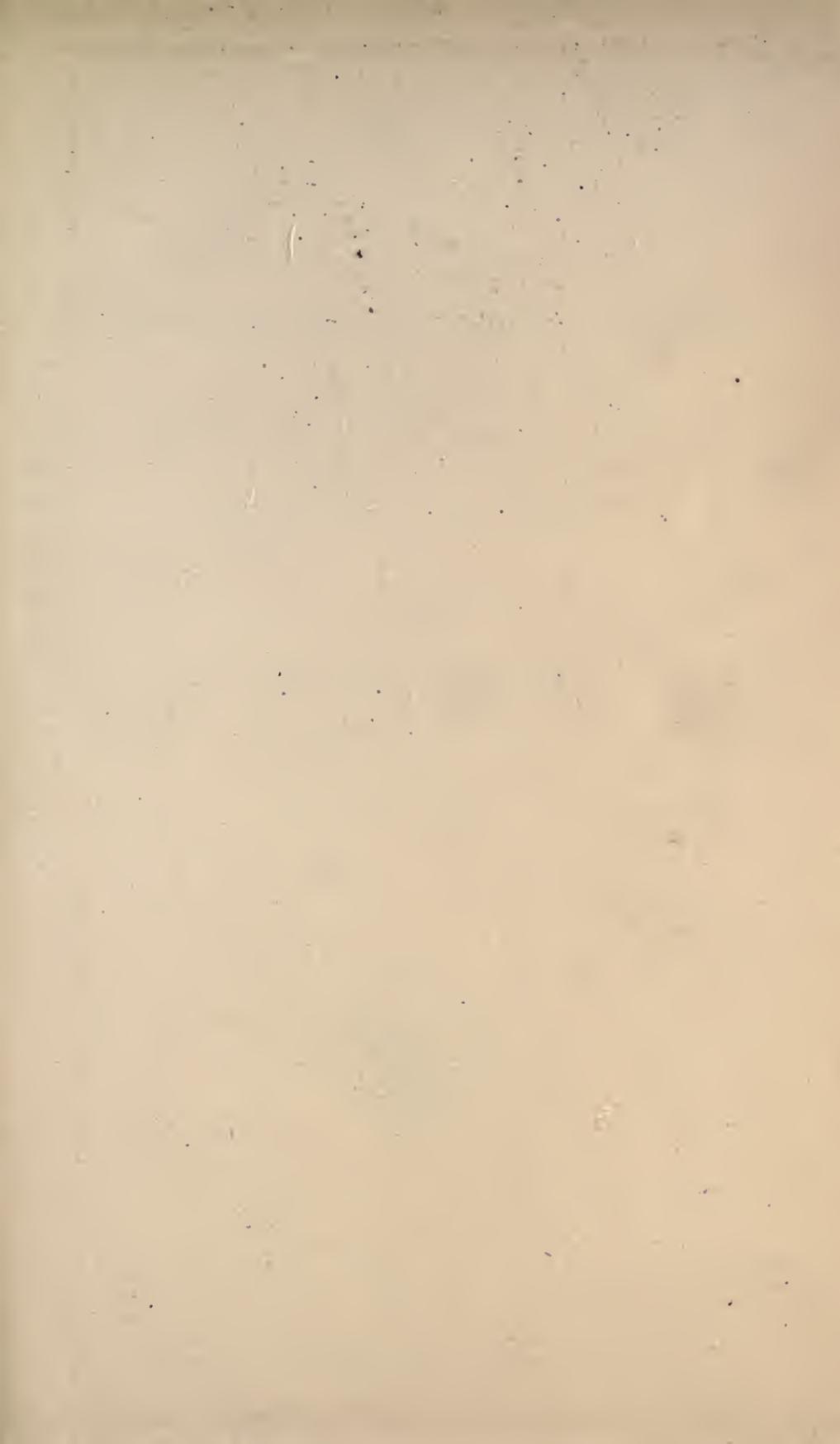
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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

ENDED JUNE 30

1909



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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, September 15, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the seventy-eighth annual report of the Office of Indian Affairs, covering the period July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

The resignation of my predecessor, Hon. Francis E. Leupp, took effect on the 18th day of June, 1909. On the 19th day of June I took the oath of office as commissioner. As the administration of the service thus changed hands in the last month of the fiscal year, the events recorded in this report fall almost entirely within Mr. Leupp's term. I have tried, therefore, to make the record largely a simple statement of fact, uncolored by my own views. For whatever there may be here in the way of indications of future work I alone am responsible.

As to the lines of policy which the bureau will follow, I prefer to let the coming year speak for itself; but here I would record the debt which I feel I owe to Commissioner Leupp in his having turned over to me a service to which he has contributed undying qualities through his love of truth, his fearlessness in working for the end as he saw it, his unbounded energy in handling details, and his intense personal loyalty both to the office staff and to the field force. These qualities in him have quickened the service in a way which will contribute daily to the success any successor might achieve.

The Indian Service is primarily educational. It is a great outdoor-indoor school, with the emphasis on the outdoor. The students in this school are 300,000 individuals, ranging in age from babes at the breast to the old men and women of the tribes, and with a range of characteristics which is indicated by no one fact perhaps better than that these 300,000 individuals speak about 250 fairly distinct dialects. The plant which composes the physical properties of this school consists of an area of land nearly twice the size of the State of New York, or larger than the State of Missouri, scattered through 26 States, in areas ranging from a few hundred acres to some as large as the smaller States of the Union. The funds to carry on and to be cared for in connection with this plant amount to approximately \$85,000,000, of which \$62,000,000 belong to the tribes; \$13,000,000 belong to

individual Indians; and approximately \$10,000,000 are contributed by appropriations annually. The value of the physical plant, including lands, buildings, reclamation works, and forests is hundreds of millions. The teachers in this school, of which the commissioner is the principal teacher, form a force of over 5,000 employees, covering all the grades and classes of work which go to make a human being a useful citizen of the United States. Whether in the schoolroom or on the irrigation ditch, whether in leasing part of an allotment or in the issuance of a patent in fee or in the use of individual or tribal funds, the one test to be brought to the business aspect of the case is, Will doing this and the way of doing it educate the child or the woman or the man for citizenship?

The first division of the Indian Office is therefore naturally called the Education Division, and the first function of this division is to formulate general plans in response to needs continually arising. The details of this work are handled in the administration section. Some of the tasks now before this section are briefly outlined and results given in the following pages; and after these follows the work of the other divisions of the service, all together marking out the scope of the task to which under your direction I am applying this fundamental idea of education.

WORK OF THE ADMINISTRATION SECTION.

HEALTH.

The physical well-being of the Indian in his transition from the life of a barbarian athlete to that of an average laborer, mechanic, or tradesman is an essential consideration in all plans. This has not been sufficiently recognized in the past, and, instead of the schools turning out well-balanced, healthy graduates, many have returned to their reservations improperly equipped for hard work as laborers or tradesmen.

I consider the physician appointed to care for the health of adult Indians and children as next to the superintendent in importance. In 1905, the total cost of physicians and medical supplies for the Indian Service was \$122,000; for this fiscal year, \$166,810. These figures but indicate the strenuous campaign which has been inaugurated to improve this branch of the service.

Tuberculosis stands at the head of the diseases which afflict the Indian. It is on the increase. We are fighting it by treatment and by prevention. The boarding schools, by changing the pupils from an outdoor to an indoor life, and sometimes by overcrowding in the dormitories, have been charged with its spread and development. On the other hand, the susceptibility of the Indians to pulmonary and scrofulous troubles, the unhygienic conditions in their homes, and changing relations are largely responsible.

To get accurate information of the extent to which tuberculosis exists at schools and on the reservations and to devise ways and means for its prevention and treatment, Dr. Joseph A. Murphy, of Washington, D. C., an expert in the treatment of this disease, was appointed medical supervisor. Doctor Murphy has made a thorough investigation of several of the larger schools and of some of the Indian reservations. His expert examination of pupils and other Indians has given the office an invaluable mass of data on which to base its campaign.

In addition to statistical work of this character, the medical supervisor has rendered important service in drawing the attention of the medical staff to the necessity for a complete understanding of the physical requirements of the Indian, and then in adapting our educational work to the paramount consideration of his health. He has secured a better classification of tubercular afflictions, a more exact segregation of affected pupils on the basis of the degree of infection with which each is suffering, improvement in sleeping conditions and the addition of sleeping porches to hospitals for outdoor treatment at the schools, closer surveillance of the physical health of pupils, a more intelligent comprehension of diseases by the children themselves, and a more rigid accountability of examining physicians in passing pupils for transfer from reservation to nonreservation schools.

Trachoma, an eye disease, has been found prevalent among the Indians of the Southwest. Within the last few years it has made rapid progress among both whites and Indians. At several schools it existed to so alarming an extent that Congress, on the appeal of this office, gave \$12,000 for the purpose of its investigation and treatment. This enabled the immediate employment of a skilled surgeon and specialist, a special nurse, and an active campaign against the disease. Unfortunately, medical science has not given us a complete solution of the problems involved in this terrible affliction of the human eye, but enough is known of its character and treatment to enable us to make a good fight.

Recreation of pupils and a proper balancing of work and play in the several schools has been made an important part of the health programme, and the Indian's inherited need of fresh air has been met by encouraging football, baseball, basket ball, and other forms of outdoor amusement.

Some of the particular lines of attack which will be pushed in this vigorous battle are:

1. Better nourishment.
2. More sanitary conditions in schoolrooms, dormitories, laundries, etc.
3. A complete sterilization of dishes.
4. A revision of the methods of sweeping and dusting.
5. A complete fumigation of all schools and school books.

6. The establishment of a traveling health exhibit, especially with reference to proper methods of combating tubercular diseases.
7. A systematic teaching in the schoolroom of physical development and care of the health of each individual pupil.
8. The distribution of a pamphlet on the disease of tuberculosis, its prevention and cure.
9. The establishment of camps for tuberculosis patients.
10. More sanitary homes for Indians, especially with reference to ventilation.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

Indians are given the preference of appointment to all positions in the Indian Service which they are competent to fill. Graduates of the larger Indian schools are not infrequently, on successful noncompetitive examinations for various positions, such as teacher, clerk, seamstress, farmer, etc., given suitable appointments. Some have risen to be superintendents and have been successful. Many of those in subordinate positions have gained for themselves the commendation of their superior officers; others have merited and received promotion. The majority of minor positions at schools and agencies are excepted from examination and many are filled by Indians. It is while serving in such capacities that some of the Indians acquire the experience and skill which fit them for more responsible places. Of the 5,091 employees of the Indian Service 1,662 are Indians.

HELP FROM INDIANS.

Mr. Chas. E. Dagenett, a Peoria Indian, is a conspicuous example of an Indian who has proven equal to a task usually assigned to white employees. He is a great factor in the development of his own race and of invaluable assistance to the Government as supervisor of Indian employment. His duty requires the finding of work for Indians and the finding of Indians for the work. He has been so successful that, beginning alone three years ago, it has been necessary to give him assistants located at different points in the Indian country. Under his intelligent supervision hundreds of Indians have been placed at work on railroads, irrigation ditches, in beet fields, and sundry employments for which their strength and abilities are equal. He is a type of Indian that the office is striving to develop—a self-supporting, self-respecting, useful American citizen. His life is an example to his race, and I am happy to say many others are following it. Some, whose marked abilities have been hitherto employed not to the benefit of their fellows, will, I feel sure, sooner or later grasp the opportunity of rendering them assistance.

The Blackfeet Indians in Montana, who had never been considered good workers, were employed on an irrigation project on the

reservation and made an excellent showing. Many of the tools they were required to use were entirely new to them, but they gave surprising evidence of their ability to adapt themselves to the new conditions. For the season 1908 the number of men employed rose from 16 in July to 86 in October, and their earnings were \$17,455.17.

An unexpected development growing out of the desertion of their reservation in Utah by a band of the Utes and their going to South Dakota was that, after they left the tract of land on which they were temporarily located in South Dakota, they were induced by Mr. Dagenett to go to work on the Burlington Railroad in South Dakota. Contrary to expectations, they proved to be very satisfactory laborers, quiet, tractable, and for some time well satisfied with the work. They earned a considerable sum of money and the training they received had a very salutary effect.

The employment of Indians about Rocky Ford, Colo., continued during the year. A large part of these were boys from the Indian schools of the Southwest. They were placed in the homes of farmers, treated as members of the family, and given a small compensation, averaging about \$4 per month for work in the beet fields. They gave so good an account of themselves that many were reemployed at the end of the contract period at from \$12 to \$14 per month. Many other Indians with their families were also brought to Rocky Ford, as the employers prefer them to Mexicans and pay them more money than would be paid to Mexicans for the same class of service. During the thinning season in the beet fields, last spring, beginning on May 20, there were 230 Indian beet thinners, representing the Apaches, Pueblos, Navajos, Moquis, Zunis, Pimas, Papagoes, and Cheyennes, in addition to 59 Indian apprentice boys. Over 40 Indians were employed on the Jocko irrigation project on the Flathead Reservation during June.

Superintendent Lorenzo D. Creel, of the Nevada Training School, in charge of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev., was reported by Supervisor Harwood Hall as having every able-bodied man at work on his land. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway is employing a large number of Indians on track work and in the shops and round houses at division terminals. About 80 Indians are employed as skilled laborers in the shops of this company at from \$3 to \$3.90 per day. The company prefers them to Mexicans and pays Indians for track work \$1.25 per day and Mexicans \$1.

On the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin the number of Indians employed in logging and mill operations was 109 in July, 1908, which number rose to 339 in March, 1909, since which time there was a small decrease in number, as follows: April, 251; May, 242; and June, 264, which decrease is probably due to a per capita payment made in May.

The reclamation work at Roosevelt and Yuma, Ariz., continues to furnish employment for Pimas, Papagoes, Mohaves, Yumas, and Apaches.

URGING THE SIOUX TO FARM.

The results in inducing the Sioux to cultivate their lands are as great as could be expected among a class of Indians who have never engaged in regular labor. Under the plans of the commercial agent 355 Indians started in to raise crops. Of these, 226 were guaranteed a market at good prices for whatever they raised. The rest were excluded from the guarantee provision on account of being self-supporting otherwise. One hundred and four of the 226, through lack of energy in the care of their crops, produced practically nothing. The area put in cultivation by the 226 Indians was about 1,920 acres, including gardens. Excluding the gardens, the land was cultivated as follows: Corn, 1,533 acres; oats, 139 acres; potatoes, 84 acres; flax, 40 acres; wheat, 58 acres.

Most of these crops were not cultivated as energetically as they would have been by white men and the products were correspondingly less. Nevertheless, there were produced 26,384 bushels of corn, 2,196 bushels of oats, 3,119 bushels of potatoes, 225 bushels of flax, 647 bushels of wheat, of a total value of \$17,482.94.

Through the need of having animals capable of being used for plowing in the spring, some of the Indians were induced to feed teams through the winter, an innovation for them, the custom being to turn out the live stock in the fall and allow them to shift for themselves until they are needed the next season. The result in the efficiency of the teams last spring will undoubtedly encourage many other Indians to do likewise. This experiment in the Sioux country has proved sufficiently successful to justify its extension to other reservations.

It may be said in connection with this project that during the past year, on account of the uniformly high prices obtained by the Indian farmers, in no instance was it necessary, as a result of guaranteeing the sale of the farm products at fair prices, to expend any part of the fund hypothecated for the use of the commercial agent, Mr. Phillips.

WORK OF FARMERS AND FIELD MATRONS.

The duties of the Indian farmer are manifold. Primarily, his work is to show the Indians how to improve their allotments and to utilize the soil to the best advantage. To this end he must spend much of his time with them on their land. He instructs the Indians as to the care of their stock, assists in marketing their surplus crops, supervises the investment of the proceeds or of any funds to their credit, oversees the construction of their houses, settles their disputes,

and protects their rights—in fact, he stands ready at all times to serve their interests as occasion demands.

His duties, therefore, like those of a conscientious teacher, are without boundary, although he does not lose sight of the fact that he is to instruct and encourage the Indians in a specific direction and arouse them to independent effort. At such of the smaller agencies as are not provided with a farmer these duties form an important part of the work of the superintendent.

What the farmer does for the Indian men the field matron accomplishes for the Indian women. She visits the Indian women in their homes, giving them counsel and encouragement, showing them how to keep their houses clean and orderly and make them more attractive; how to prepare and serve meals, make butter, care for milk, etc.; how to care for their children and the sick; how to cut, make, and mend garments; how to wash and iron, and do the innumerable other things which present themselves in the life of a housewife. Besides, she is expected to exert her influence to improve their moral welfare and to impress upon the parents the importance of educating their children and training them to lives of industry. The value to the service of conscientious employees of this class is inestimable.

The industrial training on the reservation of which the farmer and the field matron are the dynamos, together with the stockman, the carpenter, the blacksmith, and many others, I regard as a matter of the first importance. Bringing this work to the highest possible state of perfection now will save thousands of Indians from economic death and the other deaths which follow. I am, therefore, organizing and pushing this work in every possible way.

FARMING.

Farming, sometimes combined with stock raising, is the chief industry at many agencies, and that commendable progress has been made along agricultural lines is evidenced by reports from superintendents.

At the Volcan Reservation in California every family cultivates a few acres of land, some of them having fine fields of grain. They all own horses, and many have small herds of cattle. Dairying is carried on by one family, which derives a considerable income therefrom, and two other families are making preparations to engage in dairying in the near future.

At the Lummi Reservation in Washington there has been continual and marked advancement along agricultural lines. Many of the Indians are deriving entire support from farming and have supplied themselves with all necessary equipment for the work.

The farmer in charge of the Swinomish Reservation in the same State says that the farming done by the Indians in his district will

compare favorably with that done by the whites, and that generally they use up-to-date methods in seeding and harvesting crops.

The Indians at the Pima Agency, Ariz., have improved their methods of farming during the last year, and the wheat harvest is fully 50 per cent greater than ever before. Part of this improvement is due to the instruction given them by the additional farmer and part to their own increasing industry.

The Indians enrolled at the Pala Agency are making rapid strides in agricultural work. Their crops were bountiful, the harvest being much more than was necessary for their own subsistence, and the present year promises still better results. As the available land is limited, a crop of barley is sown in January or February and harvested for hay in May or June, and then corn and other crops are planted and brought to maturity by careful cultivation and irrigation. With the object of providing forage for cattle during the dry season, an experiment with spineless cactus was undertaken. Sixty-four cuttings were obtained from Dr. David Griffeths, assistant agriculturist at Chico, Cal. Sixty had made gratifying growth, but the dry season was not advanced far enough to warrant a statement as to the success of the undertaking.

Farming interests have been advanced also at the Otoe Agency, Okla. A number of the Indians have done exceptionally well in cultivating their crops, some of the fields being equal to any in that locality. The planting of fruit trees, shade trees, alfalfa, and the building of good fences were encouraging, and there was a desire shown on the part of many to improve their property in every way. The superintendent believes that these Indians can be entirely self-supporting in a few years if they receive the necessary assistance. Although they own but little stock, more of them are beginning to take an interest in stock raising, and are attempting to raise corn for forage.

The superintendent of the Piute Indians at the Nevada Agency writes:

The progress of the Piute Indians under my charge has also been gratifying in the extreme. Every Indian for whom I have been able to secure land with water is working, and their efforts are productive of good crops, the best ever grown upon this reservation. Every able-bodied Indian is self-supporting. In fact, there are no loafers on the reservation. * * *

With additional irrigating facilities, so that 2,000 acres more land can be irrigated and the Indians at Wadsworth as well as those at outlying towns can be furnished land, the entire band of Piutes belonging to the Nevada Agency could soon be self-supporting. With the additional irrigating canal finished, then the Indians should secure their allotments. When that event takes place, the Indian will come to his own in Nevada.

At Martinez Reservation the development of water will enable the Indians to put under cultivation about 300 acres of additional land,

and if this work could be continued for the next three or four years the superintendent believes that the Indians of this section will be second to none.

A greater number of Indians are cultivating land at the Fort Hall Agency in Idaho than at any time before in the history of the tribe. This is partly due to the fact that nearly 500 Indians from the Lemhi Reservation have settled among them and are working hard to obtain little farms where they intend to make their homes.

Most of the Indians on the Flathead Reservation are engaged in farming and stock raising for a livelihood. Many of them are fencing their allotments and putting substantial improvements thereon. Some have nice orchards. Nearly all have several head of both cattle and horses, and a few have fair-sized herds of stock.

During the year many Indians on the Crow Creek Reservation have taken up farming and broken up a part of their allotments. In most cases the crops have been properly looked after and the results encouraging to the Indians. Stock raising has progressed, and the Indians realize that proper care of their cattle will furnish them support when other means fail.

At Crow Agency the Indians have taken more interest in the farms and gardens than ever before. Their home surroundings evidence a progress that is very noticeable to the people who are familiar with the past of the Crows. The superintendent writes:

The annual agricultural fair does a great good in inspiring the Indians to emulation. It has attracted people from all parts of the country and been highly praised by the press. The scheme is simply to bring the Indians individually and by districts into competition with each other in exhibiting the products raised by themselves on their farms. Cash prizes are given for the best of stock, poultry, farm, and garden exhibits made. The agricultural hall the past three seasons at the fair has been a most attractive place and has great interest for the friend who is interested in the Indians' progress and welfare.

Accompanying the superintendent's report is a list of the able-bodied Indians, together with an interesting statement of the property each possesses.

On account of the anticipated opening of a part of the Cheyenne River Reservation the Indians have been busy making improvements on their allotments, building fences, etc. One of the duties of the farmers is to see that sufficient forage is put up by the Indians to feed their stock during the winter, as the reservation is essentially a stock-raising country. While farming is in its infancy there, many of the Indians already raise more potatoes and other vegetables than are required for their immediate wants, and the earnings from the surplus serve as an incentive to others to gather a few dollars in the same manner, with the result that there has been an increase in the garden acreage.

At Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency planting this year is double that of last, there being about 4,000 acres under cultivation. Superintendent Shell writes:

The agricultural exhibit held at the school last September was very successful and probably had much to do with the increased acreage this year. If the Indian can only retain possession of his land there is little to fear that he will not be able to support himself. * * *

I have made a personal record of each able-bodied Indian, showing how much land he is cultivating, where he is working, and how well he is caring for his crops. This is a valuable record to which to refer when an Indian asks for special favors.

All this, however, is only one side of the picture. On all these reservations much more remains to be done, and in many other parts of the Indian country progress along these lines has hardly begun.

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Congress appropriated for the current year \$40,000 for suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians. Chief Special Officer William E. Johnson has had eight special deputies, and has employed various local constables, police officers, and others to cover special assignments in their neighborhoods.

During the year there were 1,091 arrests, 354 indictments, and 548 convictions, the convictions being as follows:

Convictions obtained in connection with suppression of liquor traffic.

California.....	163	Nebraska.....	25
Arizona.....	173	Utah.....	14
Wisconsin.....	7	Washington.....	13
Iowa.....	21	New York.....	3
Oklahoma.....	49	South Dakota.....	4
Montana.....	21	Wyoming.....	4
Idaho.....	20	Oregon.....	4
New Mexico.....	12	Colorado.....	1
Nevada.....	13	Illinois.....	1

The following table will be of interest as showing the causes of arrests and convictions:

Classification of arrests and convictions in connection with the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Charge.	Arrests.	Convic-tions.
Selling liquor to Indians or introducing liquor into the Indian country.....	821	340
Drunk, etc.....	163	154
Selling without license.....	64	36
Perjury.....	8	.....
Selling liquor on Sunday.....	6	6
Violating revenue law.....	4	1
Transporting liquor unlawfully.....	3	3
Intimidating a United States officer.....	2	.....
Violating section 2148.....	2	.....
	1,073	540

Seizures were as follows:

	Pints.
Whisky.....	5,370
Beer.....	40,668
Wine.....	1,504
Alcohol.....	169
Bitters.....	80

In the early stages of his work in this field Mr. Johnson found it impossible to obtain the cooperation of state officials in many localities in preventing the violation of the liquor laws, but during the past year he presented the Indian problem to many local officials in various States in this way: That the Indian is located in the county and will continue to live there. Even though they are not now taxpayers, they or their children soon will be; but whether they shall be industrious, progressive, desirable citizens, bearing their fair share of the burdens of government, will largely be determined through the solution of the question as to whether intoxicants shall be kept from them; that if they remain sober they will ultimately take up agricultural pursuits, their lands will be subject to taxation, and they will become self-supporting; but if, on the other hand, intoxicants and other demoralizing influences are allowed to do their complete work, the Indian will become instead a public charge, a factor of disorder, and a menace to the peace and welfare of the community. Many county attorneys and other county officials have seen the force of his argument, and instead of being a hindrance to him they have become allies, and his work is being greatly aided through the cooperation that he has obtained in this manner.

The same line of argument resulted in obtaining new and much more drastic laws regarding the sale of liquor to Indians from the legislatures of the States of Nebraska and Washington. A bill of similar character passed the house of representatives of the Wisconsin legislature, and had been reported favorably by the committee of the senate which had it in charge, but it was defeated during the last hours of the session. Through enlisting the cooperation of the local officials, nine saloons that had been opened upon the Puyallup Reservation, Wash., were closed, and a considerable number of saloons have been closed for the same reason in various States of the West.

Large portions of the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska were formerly Indian territory. When these lands were ceded to the United States provisions were included in each treaty prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within these areas until such time as this prohibition was removed by act of Congress or by the President.

The following articles from the various treaties with Indian tribes indicate the territory covered by these provisions:

Article 5 of the treaty with Sioux-Sisseton and Wahpeton bands, of July 23, 1851 (10 Stat. L., 949), provides that:

The laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors in the Indian country shall be in full force and effect throughout the territory hereby ceded and lying in Minnesota until otherwise directed by Congress or the President of the United States.

Article 6 of the treaty with Sioux-Mdewakanton and Wahpeton bands, of August 5, 1851 (10 Stat. L., 954), provides that:

The laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors in the Indian country shall be in full force and effect throughout the territory hereby ceded and lying in Minnesota until otherwise directed by Congress or the President of the United States.

Article 7 of the treaty with the Chippewa, of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109), provides that:

No spirituous liquors shall be made, sold, or used on any of the lands herein set apart for the residence of the Indians, and the sale of the same shall be prohibited in the Territory hereby ceded, until otherwise ordered by the President.

Article 7 of the treaty with the Chippewa, of February 22, 1855 (10 Stat. L., 1165), provides that:

The laws which have been or may be enacted by Congress, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, to continue and be in force within the several reservations provided for herein; and those portions of said laws which prohibit the introduction, manufacture, use of, and traffic in, ardent spirits, wines, or other liquors, in the Indian country, shall continue and be in force, within the entire boundaries of the country herein ceded to the United States, until otherwise provided by Congress.

Article 8 of the treaty with the Winnebago, of February 27, 1855 (10 Stat. L., 1172), provides that:

The laws which have been or may be enacted by Congress, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, shall continue and be in force within the country herein provided to be selected as the future permanent home of the Winnebago Indians; and those portions of said laws which prohibit the introduction, manufacture, use of, and traffic in, ardent spirits in the Indian country, shall continue and be in force within the country herein ceded to the United States, until otherwise provided by Congress.

Article 7 of the treaty with the Chippewa-Red Lake and Pembina bands, of October 2, 1863 (13 Stat. L., 667), provides that:

The laws of the United States now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted, prohibiting the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors in the Indian country, shall be in full force and effect throughout the country hereby ceded, until otherwise directed by Congress or the President of the United States.

Article 17 of the agreement with Yankton Sioux, act of Congress of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 314), provides that:

No intoxicating liquors nor other intoxicants shall ever be sold or given away upon any of the lands by this agreement ceded and sold to the United States, nor upon any

other lands within or comprising the reservations of the Yankton Sioux or Dakota Indians as described in the treaty between the said Indians and the United States, dated April 19, 1858, and as afterwards surveyed and set off to the said Indians. The penalty for the violation of this provision shall be such as Congress may prescribe in the act ratifying this agreement.

Article 9 of the agreement with the Nez Perce Indians in Idaho, act of Congress of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 326), provides that:

It is further agreed that the lands by this agreement ceded, those retained, and those allotted to the said Nez Perce Indians shall be subject, for a period of twenty-five years, to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction of intoxicants into the Indian country, and that the Nez Perce Indian allottees, whether under the care of an Indian agent or not, shall, for a like period, be subject to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the sale or other disposition of intoxicants to Indians.

These provisions have not been modified to any extent by either Congress or the President of the United States, and, therefore, they remain in full force.

The office is acting upon the policy that these treaty provisions were made for the protection of the Indians, and their aid will be invoked to whatever extent is necessary. In parts of this territory where there are no Indians, or where Indians infrequently visit, the office has no reason for seeking to enforce these treaty provisions; and even in places in close proximity to Indian reservations or at places frequently visited by Indians their aid will hardly be needed if local officials, supported by a strong public sentiment, will enforce state laws, which are generally ample for the protection of the Indians.

I desire to express my appreciation of the great general interest that is being manifested by the best people of each community toward the protection of the Indians from the traffic in liquor.

For a number of years complaints have been made by Indian agents and superintendents of the pernicious results of the use of the product of a cactus variously known as peyote, mescal bean, mescal button, Japanese button, or Wak-we, a powerful narcotic, having physical effects upon the user similar to those of cocaine or hasheesh. This cactus grows in the form of a radish or parsnip, rounded at the top, with indented center. Its botanical name is *Lophophora*. About an inch or more of the top is cut off, and when dried in the sun the blossom becomes cottony in appearance and results in the Spanish name for the caterpillar, peyote. Except that it is a member of the same botanical family, the peyote has no connection with the brewed liquor from the agave, or century plant, known as mescal. Neither should it be confounded with the other larger cactus growing in the form of a beet, known as mescal, which is cooked and eaten by the Apache Indians, who are called from their use of it Mescaleros. The peyote is used in two forms. The dried product is chewed and swallowed or distilled in water and the infusion drunk. The time within which it takes effect is dependent on the amount used. In large

quantities the effect is almost immediate. In most instances it produces nausea, followed by stupor, in which all sorts of beautiful visions are experienced, accompanied by great elevation of spirit and a feeling of good will toward all mankind. Apparently for the purpose of justifying the use of this narcotic, a religious cult has been built up based on its use. It is claimed by the Indian devotees that the white man can not obtain the benefits of the use of the narcotic which comes to the Indians.

The peyote has been the subject of study by a number of scientists, among them Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who has experimented upon himself and has described the sensations produced. In 1897 the Smithsonian Institution published a paper on the subject by Havelock Ellis, entitled "Mescal, A New Artificial Paradise."

The Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department analyzed the article and found that it contained four alkaloidal constituents, anhalonine, mescaline, anhalonidine, and lophophora. Aside from these, two other elements were isolated which were called pellotine and anhalamine. The analyses which have been made, the elements described being taken into consideration, do not explain to the scientific mind the effect produced on the user, but this is also true of other substances. The action on the nerves is so intense that in some instances persons who were in poor physical condition and indulged to a considerable extent died. Only one case has been reported to the office where an apparently healthy person died from its use.

The effects of the indulgence last longer in the use of peyote than in the use of alcohol, the taking of a small amount affecting the user for not less than thirty-six hours afterwards. The mind apparently becomes clear after the visions have departed, but lassitude continues. The persistent use of peyote deprives the user of both mental and physical vigor. It does not move the person who is under its influence to violence, as is the case with alcohol, and for that reason some well-meaning men have suggested that its sale be not interdicted because of its removing the appetite for alcoholic liquors, resulting in many instances in a turbulent and riotous drunkard becoming a quiet, inoffensive person. However, since its use is injurious to the mind and bodily strength, and will even cause death, the office can not permit such a practice to continue. The Indians claim that the peyote is valuable for its medicinal qualities and as a specific for various forms of disease. Physicians who have had it under observation, however, say it has no medicinal properties and that Indians who for a period used it for all sorts of ailments have abandoned it and returned to other drugs and medicines.

In May Chief Special Officer Johnson visited Laredo, Tex., the source of the supply of peyote, bought up the entire supply in the market, destroyed it, and obtained from the wholesale dealers agreements that they would no longer continue in the traffic.

SCHOOLS.

Three hundred and three government schools were conducted during the year, a net increase of 22. The number of mission schools not under contract was 51, a decrease of 2. The mission schools under contract numbered 8, as last year, making a total of 363 schools—an increase of 20 over 1908. Table 2 gives the details.

The government schools fall into three classes: Nonreservation, reservation boarding, and day schools.

Twenty-seven nonreservation boarding schools are in operation, an increase of 1 over the number last year, the new school at Bismarck, N. Dak., having been opened on December 1, 1908. The enrollment in these schools was 9,252, a decrease of 85, with an average attendance of 8,032, a decrease of 228. The details are shown in Table 3.

A wise use of the facilities of these nonreservation schools naturally limits their enrollment to pupils who are old enough and strong enough to enter the industrial classes without danger to their health, and who will not need the constant, individual care of matrons. Accordingly circular instructions were issued as follows:

Pupils under 14 who have been properly transferred to nonreservation schools either within a State or Territory, or in a distant State or Territory, will not be recalled, but may be continued in the nonreservation school or returned to it in the fall if home on a summer visit; but no others shall be accepted; and no nonreservation superintendent may count in his average attendance pupils under 14 who are transferred from a reservation after the receipt of this circular, unless by special authority from the office; and this authority will be given only when the school facilities on the reservation are insufficient or the reservation superintendent makes the transfer, in which case the authority should be obtained from the office. Even in such contingency the law limits the choice to some school within the State or Territory if transportation is to be paid by the Government.

In the appropriation act for 1910, in approval of this economic purpose, Congress provided as follows:

Provided, That no pupil under the age of 14 years shall be transported at government expense to an Indian school beyond the limits of the State or Territory in which the parents of such children reside or of an adjoining State or Territory.

The association of white and Indian children in school is a step of vital importance in working out the industrial and social salvation of Indians. In the act approved March 3, 1909, Congress said:

Provided further, That hereafter white children may, under rules prescribed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, be admitted to Indian schools on the payment of tuition fees at a rate to be fixed in said rules: *Provided further*, That all tuition fees paid for white children on enrollment shall be deposited in the hands of the Treasurer to reimburse the funds out of which the school is supported.

Five white pupils have been admitted to one of the boarding schools under this authority, and it is expected that the plan will also be put into operation, in an experimental way, this year on the Fort

Lapwai Reservation, Idaho, in the combination of the public school with the Indian school, whereby Indian pupils will be placed in classes in the Lapwai school and white children from the town in classes at the Indian school. This enables a better grading of both schools. As it will be a reciprocal arrangement, no tuition will be charged by either party.

The admission of white children to the Indian day schools on the payment of an appropriate tuition fee has been allowed for several years, with good results.

So far the records show the following enrollment of white children in Indian schools:

Enrollment of white children in Indian schools.

	Highest enrollment.	Average attendance.
Camas.....	3	1
Polson (day).....	9	5
Great Nemaha (day).....	17	5
Sac and Fox (day; Kickapoo).....	30	9
Bullhead (day; Standing Rock).....	1	1
Walpale (day; Standing Rock).....	6	3
Omaha.....	66	4
	9	

NOTE.—Omaha day school was in session only fifteen days, closing October 4, 1908.

The value of this intermingling in the schools must not be considered merely from the point of view of school work. In the Indian country Indians and whites will inevitably have to live closely together, and every effort should be made to bring about a state of real neighborliness. It has already been proved that where the children of both races have learned to know each other the relations between the parents are greatly improved, and the whole community becomes more harmonious.

The reservation boarding schools numbered 82, a decrease of 6 from last year. The schools discontinued were Potawatomi, Kansas; Winnebago, Nebraska; Arapahoe, Oklahoma; and Panguitch, Utah. Flathead, Montana, Fort Berthold, North Dakota, and Siletz, Oregon, were changed from boarding to day schools. A new school was opened at Leupp, Ariz., on January 4, 1909. These boarding schools show a total enrollment of 10,988, an increase of 83; with an average attendance of 9,236, a decrease of 337. For details see Table 4.

The number of day schools was increased from 167 to 194. Flathead, Mont., Fort Berthold, N. Dak., and Siletz, Oreg., already mentioned, were changed from boarding to day schools; Grand Portage and Normantown, in Minnesota (La Pointe Agency, Wis.), and

Potter Valley, Cal., were reopened. Twenty-four new schools were added, as follows:

New day schools opened.

State.	Reservation.	School.
Arizona.....	Fort Apache.....	East Fork.
Do.....	Kaibab.....	Kalbab.
Do.....		Roosevelt.
California.....	Cabazon and Augustine.....	Cabazon.
Iowa.....	Sac and Fox.....	Mesquakie.
Kansas.....	Potawatomi.....	Blandin.
Minnesota.....	Leech Lake.....	Old Agency.
Do.....	do.....	Squaw Point.
Montana.....	Blackfoot.....	Burd.
Do.....	Flathead.....	Camas.
Do.....	Fort Belknap.....	Lodgepole.
Do.....	do.....	Milk River.
Nevada.....	Tongue River.....	Birney.
Do.....	Nevada.....	Fallon.
New Mexico.....	do.....	Wadsworth.
North Dakota.....	Jicarilla.....	Jicarilla.
Oklahoma.....	Standing Rock.....	Wakpala.
Oregon.....	Ponca.....	Tonkawa.
Washington.....	Klamath.....	Modoc Point.
Do.....	Colville.....	Barnaby.
Do.....	do.....	Monaghan.
Do.....	do.....	Nespilem.
		San Poil.
		Walkers Prairie.

Three day schools were discontinued, as follows:

Day schools discontinued.

State.	Reservation.	School.
Montana.....	Blackfoot.....	Willow Creek.
Nebraska.....	Omaha.....	Omaha.
Washington.....	Puyallup.....	Chehalis.

This gives a net increase of 27 day schools. The capacity of the 194 day schools was 6,723; the enrollment was 6,286, an increase of 751, and the average attendance 4,274, an increase of 300. (See Table 5.)

It will be noted that as the attendance in the nonreservation and reservation boarding schools slowly decreases the attendance in day schools slowly increases. This is as it should be—an increase in the schools nearest the Indians' homes at the expense of those most distant therefrom. As long as Indian schools remain some local boarding schools and some nonreservation schools will be needed. In my judgment, just which ones shall live the longest is a matter easily demonstrated, if each class of school and each school in each class is judged by results. The usefulness of any school, however, can be only partly determined by what is seen at the school, and every school should make it a matter of first importance to follow up its graduates, see what they are doing, and govern itself accordingly.

With the work of these day schools, good as it is in many respects, I am far from satisfied. They are sometimes merely a place for the

school-teacher and his wife to live, and the school work, both in the classroom and in the garden, is merely incidental. This is not by any means wholly the fault of the teacher and his wife. It can be largely charged to our method of allotments, and the office is already making some radical changes in allotment work, which will be mentioned further on.

There are in course of construction about 24 other day schools, the larger number of which will be opened the coming fall.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Contracts were made during the year with 9 public schools for 114 Indian pupils, an increase over last year of 83. They are in the States of California, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Utah. The number of pupils enrolled was 114; the average attendance 62, an increase over the previous year of 90 in the enrollment and 48 in the average attendance.

Wherever application is made for government aid for public schools having Indian children in attendance the office agrees to enter into contract for the Indian pupils at the same rate per capita as that allowed by the State or county for white children. (See Table 6.)

The number contracted for, however, does not represent all the Indian pupils in attendance at public schools, as many are admitted without cost to the Government. During the last year the office joined with public-school authorities in some places in opening schools on reservations, the expense of maintenance being divided; that is, the Government provided the necessary buildings, and the white patrons the teacher and equipment, or vice versa.

Reports from all public schools which admit Indians on equal terms with whites have not been received. Reports have been received from 106 public and 1 private school, showing a total enrollment of 818, and an average attendance of 571 Indian pupils.

Table 7 exhibits these schools in detail.

MISSION SCHOOLS.

There are 43 mission boarding schools not under contract. One new school was opened at Globe, Ariz.; 5 were discontinued—St. Anthony's at San Diego, Cal.; St. Mary's at Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.; Methvin, in Oklahoma; Lincoln Institute, in Pennsylvania, and Zoar, at Mattoon, Wis. The mission day schools number 8, an increase of 2. St. Luke and Mount Scott, both in Oklahoma, were opened during the year. The capacity of the boarding schools was 4,580, the enrollment 3,250, and the average attendance 2,687; for the day schools the capacity was 504, the enrollment 434, and the average attendance 292.

The number of contract mission boarding schools was 8, the same as last year, with a capacity of 1,105, enrollment 1,050, and average attendance 919.

The number of mission schools under each denomination was as follows: Roman Catholic, 36; Episcopal, 5; Presbyterian, 5; Congregational, 2; Methodist, 3; Evangelical Lutheran, 2; Lutheran, 1; Baptist, 1; Christian Reformed, 1; Reformed Presbyterian, 1; Seventh Day Adventist, 1, and undenominational, 1; in all, 59. (See Table 8.)

On July 1, 1908, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions requested contracts for the fiscal year 1909 for St. Joseph's Industrial School on the Menominee Reservation, 150 pupils; St. Mary's, Quapaw Reservation, 9 pupils; St. Labre's, Tongue River Reservation, 60 pupils; Holy Rosary Mission, Pine Ridge Reservation, 200 pupils; St. Francis' Mission, Rosebud Reservation, 250 pupils; Immaculate Conception, Crow Creek Reservation, 50 pupils; and for 6 pupils from Lower Brûlé Reservation, 25 pupils from Cheyenne River Reservation, and 7 pupils from Yankton Reservation, to attend the Immaculate Conception School on the Crow Creek Reservation.

All the foregoing contracts were to be at the rate of \$108 per capita per annum; also for St. Louis's, Osage Agency, 75 pupils, and St. John's, Osage Agency, 65 pupils, to be at \$125 per capita.

There being no trust or treaty funds of the Yanktons or Cheyenne River Sioux for making contracts as requested, the bureau was so advised. Supplemental petitions were sent to the Menominee, Tongue River, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Crow Creek, and Lower Brûlé agencies, for the addition and elimination of signatures, as provided in the original five-year petition presented last year to these Indians.

Based on the original and supplemental petitions and requests from the Osage tribal council and the Quapaw national council, all the contracts requested by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions were made for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909. (See Table 9.)

EDUCATION, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Educational work among the Five Civilized Tribes has been promoted by the advent of statehood and the consequent organization of the entire region formerly known as Indian Territory into permanent school districts. The State was, however, on account of non-taxable land, unable to provide adequate school facilities for the entire scholastic population, and in order that the education of the Indian children might not suffer, Congress again appropriated \$300,000 for the maintenance, strengthening, and enlarging of the tribal schools, making provision, as usual, "for the attendance of children of parents other than Indian blood therein" (35 Stat. L., 70).

Without this aid many districts would have been powerless to maintain schools for a longer period than two or three months; with it, over 1,200 schools have been conducted for the usual term in rural districts. In all cases an effort was made to use the fund in places where, for want of sufficient taxable property, the people were unable fairly to maintain free schools.

The tribal boarding schools have had a progressive year. An unusually large attendance was reported, and the percentage of full bloods enrolled reached a high mark, indicating that these people are awakening to the advantages offered.

The boarding schools of the Cherokee Nation have been reduced by one, because of the purchase by the State of the female seminary at Talequah, a transfer which has resulted in the conversion of the Cherokee Male Seminary into a coeducational school. (For details see Table 11.)

DISPOSITION OF SCHOOLS.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1909, made a grant to the several States as follows:

Panguitch School, Orton, Utah, to the State of Utah.

Morris School (nonreservation), Minnesota, to the State of Minnesota.

Chamberlain, South Dakota, to the State of South Dakota.

Fort Lewis, Colorado, and Grand Junction, Colorado, to the State of Colorado.

In each case the provisions under which the grant may be made are that the institution of learning shall be maintained; "that Indian pupils shall at all times be admitted to such school free of charge for tuition and on terms of equality with white pupils;" and "that this grant shall be effected at any time before July 1, 1910, if, before that date, the governor of the State * * * files an acceptance thereof with the Secretary of the Interior, accepting for State said property upon the terms and conditions herein prescribed."

The governors of Utah and Minnesota promptly signified their acceptance, and preparations are in process for the transfer of the property.

The governor of South Dakota declined the offer of the Chamberlain School. In this case a provision was made for the sale of the plant, as follows:

If said property is not accepted by the State of South Dakota, as hereinbefore provided, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to dispose of and convey the real estate, buildings, and fixtures of the Chamberlain School for a price not less than twenty-six thousand dollars, upon condition that the property shall continue to be maintained and operated as an educational institution, and that the children of Indian parents shall have the same privilege of education as white children, but with tuition free: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is authorized and directed to dispose, by sale or transfer to other schools, of such property as is not covered by the transfer of the realty, buildings, and fixtures.

Preparation for the advertising of the property was in process at the close of the year.

Up to the close of the fiscal year, no formal acceptance was received from Governor Shafroth, of Colorado, of the school plants at Fort Lewis and Grand Junction.

REPORT ON CANTON INSANE ASYLUM.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1909 there were 61 patients—32 males and 29 females. During the year 11 patients were received—8 males and 3 females, making a total of 72. Seven patients died—4 males and 3 females, and 5 were discharged—3 males and 2 females. The number of patients in the asylum at the close of the fiscal year 1909 was 60—33 males and 27 females.

This institution is greatly overcrowded, and there are many applications for admission, for which there are no vacancies. Most of the cases now in the asylum are chronic, with poor chance of recovery. This prevents the admission and treatment of acute cases, and makes the record of recoveries compare unfavorably with that of other asylums for the insane.

Dr. H. R. Hummer, superintendent and physician, in his annual report, says, in part:

The general physical health of patients and employees has been quite good. The tuberculosis problem has been given careful consideration.

Whenever practicable, every patient is out of doors. As many as can be managed are encouraged to assist in the gardening. A few patients occupy much of their time with beadwork, sewing, and a little basket making. Generally speaking, they all appear contented.

COOPERATION WITH RELIGIOUS WORK.

Almost all the Christian denominations of the United States have missions in the Indian country, and the Indian Office cooperates gladly, impartially, and with increasing effectiveness with each and all.

While the Government can take no direct part in religious training, I believe it is bound to see that its school system and its relations generally to its wards do not stand in the way of their getting a religious training. Within the schools each child should have the fullest possible benefits of the denomination to which he or his parents belong, and on the reservation the work of different denominations which are there should be made as easy as possible.

The Government, in the person of each employee, should cooperate with religious denominations in avoiding the dangers which may come with proselytizing.

DISTRICT AGENTS.

Congress has never enacted legislation more beneficial to the individual Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes than section 6 of the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), commonly called the "restrictions bill," providing for the appointment of local representatives of the Secretary of the Interior to inquire into and investigate the conduct of guardians or curators having in charge the estates of minors and to advise without charge any allottee having restricted lands of all their legal rights thereto. Eighteen appointees, called district agents, three of whom are supervising district agents, have been assigned to various places among the Five Civilized Tribes, covering 40 counties in Oklahoma, and three additional district agents have been appointed in Oklahoma outside of the Five Civilized Tribes, pursuant to the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-804). The district agents for the Five Civilized Tribes have intrusted to them the interests of over 101,000 Indians—approximately one-third of all the Indians in the United States. About 36,000 allottees still have restricted lands, thus giving each agent approximately 2,400 restricted Indians whose affairs are almost wholly within the jurisdiction of the department through its local officers. It can readily be seen that additional district agents are needed. In probate matters so far handled a saving has been accomplished for minor allottees of not less than \$300,000. In lease matters the district agents have saved to allottees, conservatively estimated, \$200,000 by collecting rentals in arrears, by procuring renewals of rental contracts at advanced rates, by preventing inequitable contracts, and by securing the cancellation of such contracts. The district agents have established cordial personal relations with the "Snake Indians" in the Creek Nation and the "Night Hawks" in the Cherokee Nation, who have been opposed to allotments in severalty of the tribal lands, and have induced many such Indians to accept patents to their lands, and have also gained the confidence of the full bloods, who refuse to consummate business transactions of importance before consulting the district agent. They have been an invaluable aid to the Department of Justice in procuring data and making investigations. Intruder cases are heard by them. During the year 3,855 applications for removal of restrictions were investigated and passed upon. When the restrictions of an allottee have been removed conditionally, his lands are advertised for sale through the office of the district agent, who conducts the details necessary to the opening of the bids, collection of the purchase price, execution, approval, and delivery of the deed from allottee to purchaser, and disbursement of the proceeds of sale. He saves thousands of dollars to allottees in lawyers' fees.

It is the consensus of opinion of not only the Indians but of the people of eastern Oklahoma that the district agency idea is the most practical legislation enacted for the benefit of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes for many years. The amount saved to allottees by reason of the district agency work for the fiscal year is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars.

The three district agents appointed outside of the Five Civilized Tribes under authority contained in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-804), have been assigned to districts provided for them in western Oklahoma. The duties performed by these agents among the Indians of their respective districts are similar in all respects to those performed by agents for the Five Civilized Tribes.

In order that the work among the Five Civilized Tribes may not be crippled and that the work of district agents among the Indians in western Oklahoma may be continued in accordance with the intention of Congress, it would appear that an additional appropriation of \$12,000 should be procured to make up the loss to the Five Civilized Tribes entailed in employing the three agents in the outside districts.

INDIAN RUINS.

Reports received from all the reservations of the Southwest in regard to the preservation of prehistoric ruins show that no degradations have been committed during the year.

The Smithsonian Institution, through its scientists, is making a study of many of these ruins. Excavations are being carried on, and the habits and modes of life of the builders is being given the most painstaking investigation.

ECONOMIES.

Appropriations made for the Indian establishment during the last ten years are as follows:

Appropriations for Indian Service, fiscal years 1901-1910.

1901	\$9,493,035.47
1902	9,973,012.06
1903	10,119,574.60
1904	9,366,381.56
1905	10,312,667.91
1906	13,404,615.55
1907	9,648,757.14
1908	11,837,731.79
1909	9,788,915.13
1910	11,891,782.48

Approximate obligations on the part of the Government to the Indians amounting to \$1,202,758 remain to be capitalized. When

this is done one of the largest factors which make for unevenness in appropriations from year to year will be eliminated, and, after a careful review of the situation, I believe that the needed appropriations by Congress will show a steady diminution from year to year. This is not only good from the point of view of the Treasury, but it is good for the Indians. They will be getting more and more on their feet, and the slow and kindly withdrawal of government support in one form or another going on at the same time will tend to increase their feelings of self-confidence. I would point out here a few of the ways in which economies may begin at once, in each case of mutual advantage to the Indians and the Treasury.

Last year Congress appropriated an aggregate of \$665,500 for gratuities in 28 separate appropriations. If Congress will lump this into one sum, or even divide them up into a few large lumps, I will take \$640,000 and make such report of the expenditures to Congress as will show as good or better results than were gained with the larger amounts.

Table 51 shows the increase of the work in the Indian Office during the last ten years and the size of the force in each year. Up to the present, better organization and improved methods have enabled the office not only to keep pace with the work, but to-day it is substantially current—a situation new in its history. That the steady increase due to the change from tribal relations to individualistic relations has reached a point where something more than organization and improved methods will have to be used to meet it, is shown by the fact that from February 1 to June 30, 1909, the aggregate overtime of employees of the office was equal to the time of one additional clerk for seven hundred and twenty-three days of seven hours each, or nearly the time of six additional clerks during the period stated. The work done under such pressure can not be done in a way to produce the best results most cheaply. An increase of 8 clerks would do away with the necessity of overtime, and more than pay for itself in the better direction of economic use of money in the field. By the same reasoning, higher salaries to superintendents in the field would result in a wiser and speedier handling of local business.

Of nonreservation schools, I believe that both Congress and the office should demand at least some approach to self-support, and the appropriations for their benefit could gradually be cut down. It seems to me a condition not capable of explanation that a big school in a fertile section of the country, and equipped to teach trades or stock raising, should not make a substantial income if it is doing its work right.

WORK OF THE APPOINTMENTS SECTION.

Table 12 gives the names and number of positions authorized for the Indian Service, together with the range of salaries therefor. It should be borne in mind that very few employees are receiving the maximum salaries, and that the average pay is much nearer the minimum.

That all its various employees must be educators has been kept in mind constantly in providing the personnel for the Indian Service.

For a number of years most of the positions have been in the classified service. The executive classification order of October 9, 1908, had the effect of classifying substantially all the positions which had remained unclassified up to that date, so that now only a very few positions of minor or special character are excepted from the requirements of the civil-service rules. A constantly higher grade of employees are becoming available through civil-service examinations. I hope this will be especially true with reference to the positions of farmer and additional farmer. I should like to scatter through our service graduates of the agricultural colleges of which the Western States are justly proud.

WORK OF THE PEDAGOGIC SECTION.**SCHOOLROOM METHODS AND EQUIPMENT.**

The methods employed by the Indian school-teachers, the equipment of their schoolrooms, and the text-books used should all be of the very highest order. Pupils trained under these circumstances and with these helps may readily transfer to white schools and there acquitted themselves creditably. In order that this can be accomplished at all times and at all places, no Indian school, in equipment and methods of instruction, can have a standard of attainment less complete or less modern than that of the very best schools of the State.

In order to bring about a closer relationship between the two school systems, it may be necessary to rearrange, slightly, the present course of study, in order to make that in each school conform closely to that adopted by the schools of the State in which the Indian school is situated. This, however, is not to be done by sacrificing the industrial work. Indian teachers not only owe it to themselves to aspire to a closer relationship with that larger body of educators, but they also owe it to their pupils who may properly be expected in the future, for obvious, laudable reasons, to seek transfers to state schools.

The present list of text-books for use in the Indian schools has proved to be a very creditable one. That it may be made to embrace the best text-books published, suitable for the Indian Service, additions to it will be made from time to time. The inclusion of a text-

book in this list will depend upon its value as a text for Indian pupils as may be determined tentatively by its careful examination. Whether a text-book will be retained on this list will depend entirely upon its merits as demonstrated by its use in the class rooms.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

The course of study for Indian schools has always made provisions for industrial training. In its inception the Indian educational policy was evolved out of that larger educational system that obtained in the United States a half century ago. At the present time, however, the offspring probably leads rather than follows its worthy progenitor in that it attaches even greater value to industrial training. So rapid has been its advancement along these lines and so commendable have been the results, that it has favorably reacted upon the policies of state educational systems. To maintain the efficiency of the work in industrial training, day-school teachers particularly have been urged to make much of their opportunity to acquaint their pupils with the elementary truths relating to every industry represented in any degree at their schools. Gardening, farming, stock raising, the use of tools, housekeeping, etc., should all be accorded great attention.

Much will be expected of day-school teachers. Their little community is the point of contact between the Indians and the whites, between the lower and the higher civilizations, and its position of primal importance must be fully appreciated in order that commensurate results may be obtained. From the day-school plant there should radiate into the Indian world all that is good and suitable for the Indians' advancement. Efforts properly initiated here lead to satisfactory results all along the future lines of work in behalf of the Indians; mistakes made here, likewise have equally lasting evil results. Teachers in the day schools, who are frequently man and wife, should be in sympathy with their work and capable of adapting themselves to their environments. Those who are tactless or unresourceful as to means and methods of accomplishing their purposes will have but meager success in these positions.

WORK OF THE CONSTRUCTION SECTION.

Projects completed and under contract for 1908-9, and representing an expenditure of nearly \$400,000, range from a small one-room day-school building to a complete boarding-school plant of six buildings at Chin Lee, Ariz., and one of ten buildings at Puyallup, Wash.

Included in this list are dormitories, schoolhouses, assembly halls, mess halls, gymnasiums, hospitals, laundries, warehouses, pump and gas houses, barns, jails, saw and grist mills, ice making and high and

low pressure steam heating plants, water and sewer systems, septic tanks, electric lighting plants, and various miscellaneous projects comprising additions and repairs to old buildings, fire escapes, bridges and cement sidewalks.

While a general style of construction characterizes the various buildings, yet the requirements of geographical location and environment has compelled a variation in the design of the buildings and in the selection of building materials. Hence, stone, brick, frame, concrete, adobe, or a combination of these materials has been used where local conditions have made such a combination advantageous.

No architectural elaboration appears in the buildings, but the majority show well proportioned exteriors, and all are characterized by substantial and neat construction.

Special care has been exercised in providing thorough ventilation and heating for the buildings, and the plumbing equipment, wherever installed, follows the best approved methods devised to secure the most sanitary results.

To meet the requirements of localities subject to extremely high temperatures and sand storms, there have been erected several buildings in which the use of wire screening, with protective canvas curtains, has been effectively employed.

As adjuncts to the methods employed in the regular scholastic work for the instruction of pupils, the erection of these buildings is of the highest industrial value, for they afford object lessons in all kinds of construction and also of the methods employed in installing water and lighting systems, steam heating, plumbing, and gas fitting. In many instances the actual work pertaining to these trades has been done by the pupils in a manner that suffers nothing in comparison with work done by white hands.

Considerable effort is being made to improve construction, and new methods are adopted when their cost is not prohibitive.

Among the improvements recently introduced is a system of ventilation, devised in this office, which has doubled the efficiency of the system formerly used without materially increasing the cost of either installation or operation.

The value of school and agency buildings throughout the service is approximately \$14,000,000. The office force consists of four men with salaries aggregating \$5,800 and two supervisors of field work. When the amount of work necessary to lay and execute wise plans for keeping a plant of this size, scattered through so many States and climates, is taken into account, the difficulties under which the office works are obvious. This is a good example of a place where strengthening the force would undoubtedly lead to better results and large economies. (For details of the year's work, see Table 13.)

WORK OF THE PURCHASE SECTION.**EARLIER DATE FOR ESTIMATES.**

Heretofore January 10 was the time designated for the presentation by agents and superintendents of their annual estimates for goods and supplies for the ensuing fiscal year. In view of the fact that a great amount of work had to be done in the way of revision, scheduling, etc., after the receipt of the estimates in this office, and before proposal blanks could be printed and distributed—thereby necessitating the letting of contracts for clothing, shoes, and other articles that had to be manufactured, later in the calendar year than was deemed advisable—it was decided to set an earlier date for the presentation of these estimates. This year November 1 was the time named for the receipt of estimates in this office, and the dates of the annual lettings were advanced accordingly. This change permits of ample time for the manufacture of clothing, shoes, etc., contracted for, and the delivery of the articles at destination before the rainy season, when many of the roads leading to agencies and schools become impassable.

REVISION OF SCHEDULE OF SUPPLIES.

As the estimates of medical supplies, instruments, etc., allowed for the service was in need of revision in order to bring the list of articles up to date, several physicians in the service were instructed to go to the Chicago Indian warehouse, make a careful examination of the medical estimate blank, erase therefrom such articles as, in their opinion, were obsolete, and insert therein such additional drugs, instruments, etc., deemed essential for the good of the service. Many changes in the list were accordingly made by this committee of physicians; as a result, greater efficiency in the treatment of patients than ever before will doubtless result this year with these additional drugs and improved means.

NEW FORM FOR GETTING AUTHORITIES.

A new form of blank has been devised on which superintendents are expected to submit all requests for open-market expenditures and a corresponding form on which to ask approval of vouchers covering exigency purchases.

These blanks are more specific than those they displace, but are so prepared as to facilitate action on the requests themselves, guarantee greater accuracy in the accounting branch of the office, and reduce to a minimum the opportunity for mistakes in indicating appropriations.

Blanks have also been prepared on which to order supplies through the several warehouses, and to notify superintendents of orders so given, thereby decreasing and also simplifying correspondence.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

During the fiscal year just closed efforts have been made to utilize to the greatest possible extent the stock of surplus government property accumulated at the several Indian schools.

To this end each superintendent was requested to make a report on each article of surplus property at his school, using one card for each item, showing the article itself, quantity on hand, when purchased, its present condition, and estimated value, together with such description as would enable the office to determine the best means and places to dispose of the property.

The property has been classified and is being transferred to such points in the service as can use it to advantage.

LIVE STOCK.

A better grade of live stock was purchased for the Indians of the various reservations, notably Rosebud, Cheyenne River, Lower Brule, Pine Ridge, and Standing Rock agencies, on account of the fact that the service cooperated with the Bureau of Animal Industry in making all purchases. Dr. R. H. Treacy, of Bismarck, N. Dak., was in immediate charge of the work of inspection of these animals, and his representatives, who were experienced veterinarians, assisted the superintendents in charge of these agencies in the work of purchasing and inspecting the stock.

On April 27, 1909, after due advertisement, bids were opened for 926 mares to be delivered at the Cheyenne River Agency, 260 mares at Standing Rock Agency, 88 mares at Rosebud Agency, and 126 mares at Pine Ridge Agency. The bids in the case of the mares for Cheyenne River ranged from \$153 to \$179.50 each; on those for Rosebud, from \$139.50 to \$183.50; on those for Pine Ridge, from \$139.50 to \$183.50; and on those for Standing Rock, from \$137.50 to \$185.50.

These prices being considered too high, readvertisement and re-opening of bids was ordered for this class of animals, and, on June 2, 1909, bids were opened and contracts awarded at the following figures: At Cheyenne River, \$141.19, \$146.19, \$151.87, and \$151.90 each; at Standing Rock, \$131.94; at Rosebud, \$141.19; at Pine Ridge, \$134.75, \$137, and \$137.19; thereby effecting a saving of approximately \$7,000.

CLOTHING.

Heretofore clothing was purchased in accordance with printed specifications only. Now, however, the office has adopted the plan of having made standard samples of the desired garments which are placed on exhibition at the warehouses handling this class of goods, for the information and guidance of prospective bidders, who may now see

exactly what is wanted by the department, and not have to depend entirely on their own interpretation or construction of the printed specifications. In connection with the standard samples specifications are printed in the proposal blank, as formerly, which helps to make clearer to the bidder what is desired.

CUTTING OUT RATIONS.

Rations continue to be issued at several agencies but, generally speaking, to a steadily decreasing extent, i. e.:

Rations issued, fiscal years 1900, 1905, and 1909.

Fiscal year.	Beef.	Flour.	Coffee.	Sugar.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1900.....	25,000,000	6,000,000	317,000	633,000
1905.....	10,600,000	2,630,000	118,000	193,000
1909.....	9,400,000	1,990,000	118,000	155,000

WAREHOUSES.

The Indian Service has five warehouses, located at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and San Francisco. One only is needed.

The bulk of the purchases should be shipped direct from the factory or store after government inspection. Already considerable tonnage is shipped from St. Paul, Duluth, Kansas City, and Sioux City. This is a step in the right direction.

A great saving in the cost of inspection and better inspection would be gained.

Statistics showing in figures the amount of work accomplished by and the cost of maintenance of each warehouse during the fiscal year 1909 will be found in Table 14.

TRANSPORTATION.

The question of transportation enters largely into almost every purchase made for the Indian Service, whether the amount involved be great or small. The cost prices of the article, or articles, at the delivery points specified by the several vendors, plus the freight charges to the final destinations, are carefully considered by the office force, including the transportation branch thereof, before an award is made. This applies not only to open-market purchases, but likewise to formal proposals out of which contracts result, in those instances where articles satisfactory in grade are offered at similar or varying prices at different delivery points.

On all shipments made for this service regular tariff less land-grant rates apply, unless specially reduced rates are offered by the transportation company. By reason of the application of the reduction

on account of land grant, the service is considerably benefited. Other reduced rates are given it only when shipments of large proportions (such as wagons, coal, etc.) are made in car lots, and then only when the traffic is competitive.

While the actual shipping of the goods and supplies is done as a rule by the warehouse superintendents, the routing is controlled by the office. Competitive traffic, unless special rates are obtained or some other consideration makes it expedient to ship a certain class of goods by a particular route, is divided equitably between competing lines, based on the tonnage moving to each point during the fiscal year preceding the one for which the shipping instructions are prepared. These data are used for the reason that the tonnage for the current year is, on account of the nature of the supplies to be shipped, in many instances not available. When it is practicable to do so, supplies, such as cereals, dried fruit, sugar, etc., are shipped in carload lots to certain distributing points throughout the country, and there are reshipped to their ultimate destinations by representatives of the Indian Office.

Between July 1, 1908, and June 30, 1909, the purchase section handled 664 formal contracts involving the sum of \$3,248,976.61; made 6,451 purchases in the open market to the amount of \$3,714,215.32; and 3,927 other expenditures in the sum of \$1,802,431.01 were passed on. In addition thereto 54 per capita payments amounting to \$3,343,490.02 were authorized, \$225,362.90 were spent in the transportation of goods and supplies, and \$9,676.12 for passenger transportation. A consideration of the aggregate amount of these authorizations (\$12,344,151.98) indicates something of the work of the office.

WORK OF THE POPULATION SECTION.

COOPERATION WITH CENSUS BUREAU.

The plans as already outlined for the federal census of 1910 contemplate the supervision by the Census Office of the enumeration of all Indians under the jurisdiction of this office.

The clerk in charge of the statistical section of the office has been in conference with the officials of the Census Office, and with the Bureau of American Ethnology, with a view to working out a plan by which a brief history of the various tribes can be compiled, describing their condition as they existed in the savage state, their progress in its various stages toward enlightenment and civilization, and their conditions as they now exist.

Plans are under way to have this historical review written by ethnologists located in various parts of the country. These will be men who have made a special study of Indian conditions, etc., and

it is understood that they will be appointed as special agents by the Census Office in order to compile this work, which it is believed will be eagerly sought by the public, and will contain much interesting and accurate data concerning the aborigines of this country.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBE ROLLS.

The affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, composed of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole nations of Indians, and occupying old Indian Territory, now a part of Oklahoma, are under the immediate charge of J. George Wright, Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla., as the local representative of the Secretary of the Interior.

Congress provided in the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 804), for the winding up of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes by July 1, 1910. By the proviso to section 2 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), Congress had already declared "that the rolls of the tribes affected by this act shall be fully completed on or before the 4th day of March, 1907; and the Secretary of the Interior shall have no jurisdiction to approve the enrollment of any persons after said date," and under section 1 of the same act it was enacted that all applications for enrollment in either one of the Five Civilized Tribes must have been made prior to December 1, 1905.

No adequate conception was had of the magnitude of the work required of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes when it was provided in the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 321), that applications of all persons who may apply for citizenship in any of said nations must be made within three months after the passage of the act and must be heard and determined within ninety days after the application. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes had the right of appeal to the United States district court, and the judgment of that court was final. Thereafter Congress by the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), known as the "Curtis Act," provided for substantially making anew a correct roll of citizens of the several tribes. These rolls when made and approved by the Secretary of the Interior were to be final, and the persons whose names are found thereon, with their descendants thereafter born to them, with such persons as may intermarry according to tribal laws, shall alone constitute the several tribes which they represent. Thereafter Congress by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), created the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court with appellate jurisdiction over all judgments of the courts in Indian Territory rendered under the act of Congress of June 10, 1896, admitting persons to citizenship in either the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations. Provision was here made for a test suit, to be filed in the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, known as the "Riddle case," which sought the annulment and vacation of all decisions of the United

States courts where proceedings extended to a trial *de novo* of the question of citizenship instead of being confined to a review of the action of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes upon the papers and evidence submitted to such commission. Thereafter Congress by the subsequent acts of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716), and April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), providing for the reopening of the citizenship rolls for the admission of new-born children of citizens to the rolls of the several tribes.

The persistency shown by rejected claimants to citizenship in seeking relief through new legislation by Congress or in resorting to the courts to enforce their demands have thus operated to prolong the work pertaining to the Five Civilized Tribes.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Cherokee intermarriage cases of Red Bird et al., decided November 5, 1906 (203 U. S., 76), nullified months of work already done toward enrollment of white persons intermarried with Cherokee citizens by blood; and the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1220), provided for the appraisement and sale of improvements owned by these intermarried white claimants to citizenship.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States of November 30, 1908, in the John E. Goldsby case (211 U. S., 249), denying the right of the Secretary to strike a name without notice from an approved citizenship roll, required a review of all cases of similar status to determine whether they came within the purview of that decision and in consequence the readjustment of allotments already canceled.

The Muskrat case, now pending, involving the right of minor Cherokees enrolled under the provisions of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), the Moses Whitmire case, now pending for a rehearing in the Court of Claims which will affect the right of enrollment of about 1,500 rejected freedmen claimants to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, and the case of J. E. Fleming, et. al., now pending on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the right of Choctaw freedmen to be transferred from the roll of Choctaws by blood and to be allotted lands of equal acreage with blood citizens, will affect several thousand freedmen similarly situated, and further retard the completion of the work in connection with the Five Civilized Tribes. Many contest cases await the final adjudication of the above cases, 323 cases awaiting the decision in the Muskrat case alone. Many other cases of lesser importance in the courts have served to prolong the work. When it is remembered that the Five Civilized Tribes occupy an area of 19,525,966.36 acres of land to be allotted in severalty among 101,469 enrolled members—more than one-third of the Indian population of the United States—it can readily be seen that the task assigned the Dawes Commission was a stupendous one. Instead of taking six months to finish their work as originally intended, the task has taken over thirteen years of continuous work.

PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

There are two distinct classes of per capita payments made to Indians.

1. Annual, semiannual, or quarterly payments of interest growing out of tribal trust funds or of moneys derived from the sale of timber, grazing and mining privileges on tribal lands, and from miscellaneous sources. These periodical payments, commonly known as annuity payments, are in most cases provided for by treaty stipulations or by specific authority of Congress.

2. Payments of parts of the principal of the tribal trust funds held in the Treasury to the credit of the respective tribes, or of funds specifically appropriated by Congress to pay the Indians for lands ceded to the Government by them, or to pay judgments of the Court of Claims in their favor, etc.

The policy of the office with respect to these payments is to consider each case on its own merits, where the law does not actually require payment to be made in cash, to determine whether the interests of the Indians concerned would not be better promoted by expending their money in the purchase of stock or agricultural implements and to assist them in improving their allotments, or in some other manner for their benefit, rather than to pay the money to them, in cash, knowing that much of it is likely to be squandered in frivolous and often harmful ways. It is the aim of the office to make the Indians realize the actual value of their money to themselves and their families, and to encourage them to use it only in such ways and for such purposes as will best promote their individual welfare. (See Table 15.)

HANDLING OF FUNDS FROM LOVE TRACT.

In the last annual report of the commissioner reference was made to the plan approved by the department for the deposit in the American National Bank of Asheville, N. C., of the funds received from the sale of a part of the "Love tract," belonging to the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians, until such time as the money could be disbursed per capita to the Indians.

Under date of March 12, 1909, the department approved a pay roll prepared by the superintendent of the Cherokee School for a \$20 per capita payment to the members of the band, and on the same day granted authority for the expenditure of the sum of \$37,840 from the funds mentioned in making the payment. The payment was made by the superintendent under special instructions from the office dated March 20, 1909.

The office has been informed by an inspector who recently visited the school that the money distributed to the Indians in this payment

was in most cases wisely used by them for the benefit of themselves and their families, and that he was able to discover only a few cases in which the Indians had squandered or misused any part of the money received by them in this payment.

PAYMENTS TO COLVILLE INDIANS.

By the act approved June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 377), Congress directed that the sum of \$1,500,000 be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians of the Colville Reservation in Washington in payment for the lands ceded by them to the United States by their agreement of May 9, 1891, the said sum to be subject at all times to appropriation by Congress and payment to the Indians.

Three installments of this money, of \$300,000 each, have been appropriated by Congress, and out of the money appropriated there has been paid to certain attorneys for services rendered the Indians the sum of \$60,000, as provided in the act. There is, therefore, now available for payment to the Indians, or expenditure for their benefit as may be decided, the sum of \$840,000.

For handling this money so as to insure to each participant the greatest possible benefit from its use a general plan has been formulated which it is believed will tend greatly to improve the condition of these Indian citizens.

The plan in brief is as follows: To withdraw the money from the Treasury, where it now stands to the credit of the tribe, and place it in bonded depositaries in the State of Washington to the credit of the individual members. The bank accounts will then be turned over to the owners, or drawn upon for their benefit, as may prove best in each case.

The roll of Indians entitled to share in these funds is now being made.

PAYMENT OF INDIANS' SHARES OF TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS.

The act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1221), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, from time to time, to designate any individual Indian belonging to any tribe or tribes whom he may deem capable of managing his or her affairs, and to cause to be apportioned and allotted to such Indian his or her pro rata share of any tribal or trust funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe or tribes of which such Indian is a member; the amount so allotted and apportioned to be placed to the credit of such Indian upon the books of the Treasury and to be thereafter subject to the order of such Indian; no apportionment or allotment, however, to be made to any Indian until he shall have first made an application therefor.

The act similarly authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to pay his share to any Indian who is blind, crippled, decrepit, or helpless from old age, disease, or accident.

Regulations to put into effect the provisions of this act were approved by the department on January 25, 1908. Applications for individual shares of tribal trust funds have been approved, as shown in Table 16.

In order to enable the office to more accurately and definitely determine the competency of Indian applicants for their shares of the tribal trust funds under this act, the regulations were amended in several particulars. The changes took effect on May 1, 1909.

Only a very few applications were received under the new regulations up to the close of the fiscal year, but it is believed that this class of work can be handled much more expeditiously and wisely under the new regulations than has been possible heretofore.

HANDLING OF TRUST FUNDS BY MINORS.

For the past three years the shares of minors in trust-fund payments have been paid to such parents and other persons having the care and support of children as are shown to be morally and mentally competent to expend the money in a proper manner.

Extraordinary care has been taken in the selection of persons to whom such funds have been paid, and in no case has complaint been made that the money paid to such persons has been squandered. On the contrary, the office has every reason to believe that the money has been used wisely by those to whom it was paid for the sole benefit of the minors.

The object of the office in paying, as a rule, to other than legal guardians is to avoid the costs of guardianship and to enable minors to receive the full benefits of their small funds.

COMMUTATION OF PERPETUAL ANNUITIES.

The Indian appropriation act approved April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70), provides:

That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized to send a special Indian agent, or other representative of his office, to visit any Indian tribe for the purpose of negotiating and entering into a written agreement with such tribe for the commutation of the perpetual annuities due under treaty stipulations, to be subject to the approval of Congress; and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall transmit to Congress said agreements with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

Under this authority special agents of the office have visited the Six Nations of New York Indians, the Oneidas of Wisconsin, the Pawnees of Oklahoma, the Pottawatomies of Kansas and Wisconsin, and the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in Oklahoma and Iowa.

Agreements have been concluded with the Oneidas of Wisconsin, the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, and the Pottawatomies; and negotiations are pending with the Pawnees.

These agreements will be submitted to Congress for its consideration, in accordance with the provision of law above quoted, at the beginning of the next regular session; and if the agreements are ratified and the necessary appropriations made, no further steps will be necessary to clear the old accounts of the tribes mentioned off the books of the office.

In addition to the above there are two other tribes still receiving perpetual annuities with whom no negotiations have yet been commenced, viz, the Choctaws of Oklahoma and the Senecas of New York. Strong efforts will be made during the current fiscal year to complete agreements with these tribes.

This is work of great importance, as not until these annuities are commuted and the actual cash deposited in the Treasury of the United States can the process of segregating these funds to the credit of individual Indians begin. Perpetual annuities form a strong tribal bond and a bar to individual progress. They keep the eyes of the Indians turned toward the Treasury of the United States instead of on the allotment of land, on day labor, or on a trade.

To clean up this branch of the work will mean the appropriation by Congress of approximately \$1,202,758; but when this is done Congress will have substantially closed its account with treaty fiscal obligations.

WORK OF THE ALLOTMENT SECTION.

ALLOTMENTS.

At Pala, in Southern California, the office is adopting a new method of allotment, which it believes should be extended as far as practicable to all reservations. When the subject of allotting the Pala Indians was first taken up, the usual procedure was proposed of dividing their reservation into a certain number of areas, giving each Indian one of these plots. The Indians were living in a village with small gardens around each house and larger gardens in close proximity in the valley of the creek, and they shared the grazing lands out on the hillsides. The allotment plan was changed to preserve this normal way of living.

On the Umatilla Reservation, when the allotments were made, no attention was paid to the places where the Indians were living, which was mostly in their wickiups along the bottoms of the Umatilla River. On allotments so made the Indians were expected to scatter out. Naturally, as a rule they did not. In the Sioux country the situation is similar. There, as far as can still be done,

I wish to pick out the better agricultural areas along the creeks and establish Indian townsites there, giving to each Indian room enough for his house and a small garden, allotting him a further part of his allotment in the second quality of agricultural land a little farther out, and the rest in grazing land beyond that. Superintendent Carroll, at Mescalero, discovered this common-sense plan independently of the office, and deserves great credit for this and other plans he is initiating.

Procedure along these lines will go far to put an end to the old cry "the Indians will not live on their allotments." Each of these little townsites will naturally group itself around a day school. It will be a good center for church work. The relations between the Indian and the trader, sure to become established there, will improve. The boy who has learned carpentering and blacksmithing, returning from the nonreservation school, will find work awaiting him.

The status of the allotment work in the field briefly summed up, is as follows (Table 17):

Moqui, Ariz.—Special Allotting Agent Mathew M. Murphy has been making allotments to the Indians on this reservation under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1021). The act provides for allotments in such areas as the Secretary of the Interior may determine. On February 26, 1909, the department authorized an allotment of 40 acres of agricultural and 320 acres of grazing lands to be made to each Indian entitled. Tentative allotments have been made to some 456 Indians, and it is believed the work will be completed within a few months.

Navajo extension (Arizona and New Mexico).—Executive orders of November 9, 1907, and January 28, 1908, extended the boundaries of the Navajo Reservation over certain lands in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico. Special Allotting Agents William M. Peterson and Joseph G. Kent have been engaged during the past year in making allotments to the Navajo Indians within this extension. They have completed allotments of 80 acres of agricultural or 160 of grazing lands to some 1,667 Indians. On December 1, 1908, the allotments within that part of the extension in New Mexico east of the first guide meridian, west, having been completed, the President, by executive order of December 30, 1908, restored the surplus unallotted lands there to the public domain. Allotments within the extension west of the first guide meridian, in New Mexico, have been practically completed, and it is expected that the surplus lands in this part of the extension will be restored to the public domain by executive order in the near future.

Pala, Cal.—This reservation contains about 4,000 acres, composed of irrigable, agricultural, grazing, and waste lands. There are

about 195 Indians on the reservation entitled to allotments, and Special Allotting Agent Levi W. Green has been subdividing the lands in such manner as to allot them pro rata, which will give about 20 acres to each Indian.

Round Valley, Cal.—The act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 658), authorizes allotments of agricultural lands to the Indians on this reservation, and conferred on the President authority to reserve lands for grazing purposes for the use of the tribe in common, to be allotted to the Indians in severalty at such time and in such quantities as the President might determine. Under this act allotments of 5, 8, and 10 acres each of agricultural land were made to some 619 Indians, and about 37,000 acres of grazing land were reserved for the use of the tribe in common. On April 1, 1909, Special Allotting Agent Horace J. Johnson took up the work of allotting pro rata the lands reserved for use of the Indians in common. Each Indian will receive approximately 50 acres.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.—Allotments of 160 acres each to approximately 647 Indians on this reservation have been completed. On June 24, 1909, a commission, consisting of M. F. Nourse, George O. Dart, and Willis O. Wheeler, was appointed to classify and appraise the surplus lands in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 335). The President's proclamation of May 22, 1909, opened to entry the surplus lands on this as well as the Spokane and Flathead reservations.

White Earth, Minn.—On June 3, 1909, a supplemental schedule of original allotments to Indians on this reservation under the provisions of the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642), together with schedules of additional allotments under the provisions of the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 539), were received. The original allotments made to 215 Indians, comprise 16,921.41 acres, and the additional allotments to 271 Indians, cover 19,629.37 acres.

On May 15, 1909, Mr. Darwin S. Hall, one of the members of the former Chippewa commission, was reinstated, for the purpose of completing the removal of the Chippewa Indians to the White Earth Reservation and making allotments to them there under the provisions of the acts mentioned.

Blackfeet, Mont.—Special Allotting Agent Charles E. Roblin has been engaged in making allotments to the Indians on this reservation under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1035), and has completed allotments to some 657 Indians. Under the act and the instructions to the allotting agent the allotments will consist of 40 acres of irrigable land and 280 acres of grazing land, or in lieu thereof, 320 acres of grazing land, at the option of the allottee. Owing to the latitude of this reservation, it is impossible to do any field work there during the winter season, which lasts approximately

from November 1 to April 1. Necessarily the work will progress more slowly there than on a reservation where the entire twelve months can be devoted to field work. As there are over 2,000 Indians on this reservation to be allotted, it will take at least a year, if not longer, to complete the work.

Flathead, Mont.—The allotting work on this reservation was completed during the fiscal year 1908. Allotments of 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land have been made to some 2,390 Indians. The appraisement of the surplus land under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 302), was completed by the commission appointed for this purpose on November 7, 1908. Delay in opening the surplus land has been due, in part, to the location of the final boundary lines of the National Bison Range authorized by the acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 267), and March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 1051). On June 10, 1909, the President approved a schedule reserving 18,521.35 acres for the National Bison Range in accordance with the provisions of the acts mentioned. The President's proclamation of May 22, 1909, opened the surplus lands on this reservation to settlement.

Fort Peck, Mont.—This reservation is being surveyed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, preparatory to making allotments in severalty under the provisions of the act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 558), and the work will begin there shortly. Its latitude will prevent active field work except during the summer months. Owing to the number of Indians entitled to allotments, it will take two years, if not longer, to complete the work there.

Carson Sink, Nev.—The annual report of my predecessor for 1907 referred to the plan of canceling some 196 allotments to Piute Indians on the public domain in the Carson Sink Valley and reallotting them 10 acres each of irrigable land within what is known as the Truckee-Carson project. The details of the plan have been adjusted, and on June 5, 1909, Special Allotting Agent Wm. B. Sams was instructed to proceed to Fallon, Nev., for the purpose of assigning allotments of 10 acres each within this project to the Indians entitled.

Jicarilla, N. Mex.—The act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413), authorizes the reallotment of lands on this reservation in quantities not exceeding 10 acres of agricultural and 640 acres of grazing lands to each Indian entitled. Special Allotting Agent Ralph Aspaas has been engaged in this work and has completed allotments to 795 Indians. The work there will be completed in the near future.

Fort Berthold, N. Dak.—Special Allotting Agent John P. Young has been making allotments of 80 acres each to the Indians on the reservation, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1032). He has made allotments to some 388 Indians, and recent reports from him indicate that the work will be completed shortly.

Standing Rock, N. Dak.—Allotments on this as well as other Sioux reservations in North and South Dakota, under the provisions of the acts of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), vary in area from 80 acres of agricultural to 640 acres of grazing land, according to the status of the allottee and character of the land selected in allotment. Prior to June 30, 1908, allotments were approved to about 2,494 Indians on this reservation. Since that date allotments in the field have been made to 1,275 Indians.

The act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460), provides for opening a part of this and the Cheyenne River Reservation. Commissioners to appraise the surplus unallotted lands are at work on each reservation, and when completed the opening will be held under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Osage, Okla.—The last annual report of my predecessor refers to the first, second, and third selections by members of the Osage tribe of Indians in Oklahoma. On June 29, 1908, the Osage allotting commission took up the work of the final division of the Osage lands. In this division each member of the tribe received approximately 179.50 acres. This, added to the three selections, gives each member of the tribe approximately 659.51 acres.

Klamath, Oreg.—Special Allotting Agent Hiram F. White has practically completed the work of making allotments of 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land to the Indian children on this reservation under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 260). The act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 752), provides for the removal of the Modoc Indians in Oklahoma to the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., and the making of allotments to them there. This will delay the completion of the allotment work on the Klamath Reservation.

Cheyenne River, S. Dak.—(See remarks on Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak.) Being one of the "Sioux reservations," allotments range from 80 acres of agricultural to 640 acres of grazing land. Under the provisions of the acts of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), allotments have been made to some 1,764 Indians. Special Allotting Agent John D. Deets has completed the work of making allotments within that part of the reservation to be opened under the act of May 29, 1908 (25 Stat. L., 460). The commission to appraise the surplus lands, appointed by the President on May 24, 1909, has practically completed its work, and the surplus lands will be disposed of under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Two thousand six hundred and four Indians on this reservation have had allotments of 80, 160, 320, or 640 acres of land under the provisions of the acts of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L.,

888), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), approved to them previously. Special Allotting Agent Charles H. Bates is engaged in the continuation of this work, and since the report of my predecessor, has made allotments in the field to 1,257 Indians, in addition to those heretofore approved. As there are over 6,000 Indians on the reservation it will take at least two years, if not longer, to complete the work.

Rosebud, S. Dak.—This reservation has been diminished very rapidly within the last few years by various acts of Congress. Since July 1, 1908, Special Allotting Agent John H. Scriven has made allotments ranging from 80 acres of agricultural to 640 acres of grazing land to some 1,480 Indians. The work there is progressing satisfactorily, and probably will be completed within the next twelve months.

Colville, Wash.—Allotments of 80 acres each, to the Indians on this reservation, are to be made under the provisions of the act of March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80). Owing to the delay in procuring returns from the surveys within this reservation, the actual work of making allotments in severalty has not begun. It is believed, however, that conditions will be such as to justify the placing of an allotting agent on this reservation at an early date. As there are over 2,500 Indians to be allotted, it will require at least two years to complete this work.

Quinaielt, Wash.—The annual report of my predecessor for 1908 invited attention to the difficulties encountered in making allotments to the Indians on this reservation, due principally to the heavy growth of timber and underbrush. Allotments of 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land have been approved previously to some 468 Indians. Special Allotting Agent Finch R. Archer has made allotments in the field to 121 additional Indians. There is every prospect of the work on this reservation being completed at an early date.

Spokane, Wash.—Allotments of 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land have been made to some 637 Indians on this reservation under the provisions of the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458). On May 11, 1909, a commission, consisting of Clair Hunt and M. F. Nourse, began appraising the surplus lands, and completed this work on June 15, 1909. Mr. Hunt was the special allotting agent who made the allotments on this reservation, and owing to the very satisfactory manner in which he handled this work and the information gained by him during its progress regarding the character of the surplus lands he was placed on the commission to appraise the unallotted lands. His work in making allotments to the Indians and appraising the unallotted lands was done with accuracy and dispatch.

By proclamation dated May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands on the Spokane Reservation.

Nonreservation.—Special Allotting Agents William Williams and George A. Keepers have been engaged in making allotments to Indians on the public domain in Arizona and New Mexico under the provisions of the fourth section of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 794). The allotments comprise 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land. Mr. Williams has made allotments to some 487 Indians in the Mojave Valley, Arizona, and Special Allotting Agent Keepers has made allotments to 732 Navajo Indians in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

EQUALIZATION OF CREEK ALLOTMENTS.

The Creek national council on April 22, 1909, rejected the proposed equalization of Creek allotments as provided in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-805), fixing \$800 as the standard value of a Creek allotment.

The Creeks contend that the provision of the above act fixing the standard value of a Creek allotment at \$800 is in violation of the original Creek agreement of March 8, 1900, approved by Congress March 1, 1901, and ratified by the Creeks May 25, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), wherein it was agreed that:

One hundred and sixty acres of land, valued at \$6.50 per acre, shall constitute the standard value of an allotment, and shall be the measure for the equalization of values.

The supplemental Creek agreement approved by Congress June 30, 1902, and ratified by the Creeks July 26, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), provided further:

If any citizen select lands the appraised value of which is \$6.50 per acre he shall not receive any further distribution of property or funds of the tribe until all other citizens have received lands and moneys equal in value to his allotment.

The Creeks claim that pursuant to above agreements 15,784 Creek citizens, including freedmen, were enrolled as entitled to allotments of the standard value of \$1,040 fixed by above agreements, and many members have received allotments valued at \$1,040 as their equal share of the whole in value. The contention is made that Congress by subsequent acts providing for the enrollment of 2,918 new-born Creek children, requiring as allotments for them 466,880 acres of tribal lands of the value of \$6.50 per acre, entailed a loss to the Creek Nation equal to \$3,034,720, thus necessitating the reduction of the standard value of an allotment from \$1,040 to \$800 to each allottee as proposed by Congress in the act of March 3, 1909, which loss the United States Government guaranteed to make good.

The Creek national council on November 5, 1908, by resolution, petitioned Congress to appropriate \$4,000,000 to equalize Creek allotments, and on same day authorized a committee to enter into

a contract with the law firms of Messrs. Butler & Vale, and Messrs. Kappler & Merillat, of Washington, D. C., on a basis of 10 per cent of amount of recovery, to enforce the demand of the Creek Nation that the United States distribute to each citizen of the Creek Nation lands and money equal in value to \$1,040, but no executive action thereon was taken.

On November 4, 1904, the Creek national council passed the following resolution:

Whereas the tribal relations of the Muskogee Nation do not expire until March 4, 1906, and,

Whereas all children born to the citizens of said nation, so long as said tribal relations shall exist are in truth and fact citizens in the fullest sense of the word, and are in conscience and equity entitled to all the rights and benefits by virtue of such birth and citizenship, and,

Whereas there will be a vast amount of surplus land when the present plan of allotting will have been finally closed, estimated to be as much as 500,000 acres, and,

Whereas it is a part of the unwritten as well as the written history of the country that the Creek Nation regard with sacred solemnity their every obligation, implied as well as declared, be it

Resolved by the national council of the Muskogee Nation, That the delegation or commission elected at this session of the national council be directed to request and vigorously urge the Congress of the United States to make all the necessary provisions for the selecting and allotting of 160 acres of land to each and every Creek citizen born since the 25th day of May, 1901, and living up to and including the 4th day of March, 1906.

Adopted November 3, 1904.

ALEX DAVIS, *Spk. H. of W.*
MILDRED CHILDERS, *Clerk.*

Concurred in Nov. 4, 1904.

JAMES SMITH, *Presd't H. Kings.*
SAM GRAYSON, *Clerk.*

Notwithstanding such request, the Creek council by resolution of November 5, 1908, declared "that the Government of the United States is directly responsible for this state of affairs and should indemnify the Creek Nation for such deficit." The Creek council having "vigorously urged" Congress to add new-born children to the roll, it is believed that no liability attaches to the Government to make good any deficiency that may arise. Over three and a quarter millions of dollars of Creek tribal funds now on deposit in the United States Treasury and moneys yet to accrue from the sale of tribal property may be made available to equalize Creek allotments on a basis of \$1,040 as the standard value of an allotment.

PLACING ALLOTTEES IN POSSESSION OF ALLOTMENTS IN FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), provided:

That the United States shall put each allottee in possession of his allotment and remove all persons therefrom objectionable to the allottee.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 315 intruder cases were on hand. During the year 249 were filed, 292 were heard and disposed of, 41 intruders were removed by Indian police, 24 cases were submitted to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for the institution of suits to cancel instruments, and 280 were referred to field men and district agents for adjustment; 274 cases remain to be disposed of.

These cases are being transferred as rapidly as possible to district agents under the immediate direction of the superintendent of the Union Agency, and these agents have been very successful in adjusting matters between the parties.

A number of complaints have been made against rejected freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, but no action has been taken, as the department has directed that rejected freedmen are not to be removed until final disposition is made of their case by the Court of Claims.

PURCHASE OF LAND FOR INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

The act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 76), appropriated \$50,000 additional for the purchase of lands, water, and water rights for the Indians of California, making a total appropriation of \$150,000 for the benefit of these Indians.

The services of Chas. E. Kelsey have been continued as special agent for the California Indians to complete the work of investigating and reporting upon suitable and available sites for these needy bands, and Table 19 shows the purchase of lands authorized during the year just ended.

In some instances the office was fortunate enough to be able to buy the lands wanted by the Indians, and which they had been occupying for many years.

One Wilburn Reed erroneously located on the San Pasqual Reservation and erected improvements thereon valued at about \$5,000. The lands had been brought into a high state of cultivation, and as these improvements were on Indian lands to which he had no title he offered to relinquish all improvements thereon for \$1,500. The department granted the authority, and the improvements were purchased for use of the San Pasqual Indians. A further expenditure of \$300 was made to purchase the improvements of T. H. Cromer on the San Pasqual Reservation.

WORK OF THE USES SECTION.

LEASES AND PERMITS FOR GRAZING STOCK ON INDIAN TRIBAL LANDS.

During the past year new methods in regard to letting Indian tribal lands for grazing purposes have been put into operation.

Broadly speaking, the revisions made insure a stricter regard for the rights of the Indians by lessees and permittees, protect more

fully Indian allotments situated within grazing districts from encroachments, and provide for the return to the Indian owners of all stock led astray by the stock of lessees and permittees. Under the new forms, sworn statements are required to be made in June and December of each year, setting forth the number and kind of stock grazed under the lease or permit. Penalties are provided for in cases where a greater number of stock is grazed than that for which a lease or permit is granted. Forfeiture of the lease or permit may be declared where the lessee or permittee cuts timber, or uses the lands for other than grazing purposes, or commits any waste thereon.

Grazing privileges are let under the sealed-bid plan, the bids to be received and opened in the Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., on some fixed day in the month of August of each year, the contracts to begin to run February 1 following.

This gives both the prospective lessee and the outgoing man, if there is a change of holders, time to make effective business plans. The dates are changed in a few instances to fit peculiar conditions of pasturing.

By reason of the rapid change in conditions and the rapid increase in the value of grazing privileges, it is the intention of the office to limit future leases to a period not exceeding three years.

Tables 21 and 22 show what was done in the matter of grazing permits and leases last year.

LEASES ON ALLOTTED LANDS.

Since the last annual report 961 Indians represented as being competent to transact their own business affairs have been permitted to manage or lease their allotments without departmental supervision.

Under departmental authority of February 18, 1909, this privilege is limited to one year.

If good results are shown, the privilege extends from year to year. By this means it is expected to give the allottee practical experience in business matters and prepare him to manage successfully his own affairs on the expiration of the trust period.

Regulations to govern leases of Osage allotments in Oklahoma were approved on April 21, 1909.

Table 23 shows in detail the number of Indians at each agency who have been permitted to lease their lands without departmental control.

Table 24 shows the number of farming and grazing leases approved on the different reservations during the last fiscal year.

Table 25 shows the mining leases approved on the various reservations during the year.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Cooperation between this office and the Bureau of Animal Industry continued during the year. The experts of that bureau were of great assistance to the office in the purchase of blooded stock. One outbreak of glanders was dealt with, as were outbreaks of other less important diseases on various Indian reservations. A large number of school and agency herds were subjected to the mallein test for tuberculosis and such animals as disclosed the presence of the disease were killed. Through the suggestions made by representatives of that bureau, the office is being kept informed as to what should be done to improve the herds of the Indians and safeguard them against the excessive losses that have been suffered during previous years.

IRRIGATION.

The act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70), appropriated the sum of \$200,000 for irrigation on Indian reservations, of which \$25,000 was made immediately available, the remainder being for the fiscal year 1909. Special appropriations were made to the amount of \$540,000.

The work of irrigating Indian lands has been carried on in a vigorous manner during the year, and there is given below a summary of the work.

Crow.—The system on this reservation now has 90 miles of main canal, supplying water to 62,689 acres of irrigable land. The total cost of the works to date has been \$914,403.31. During the fiscal year \$41,430.86 was expended, \$6,245.15 of which was paid for Indian labor and teams. The work has been principally in the nature of maintenance, construction of laterals, repair and replacing of bridges, flumes, and other necessary structures.

Fort Hall.—A total of \$290,033.20 was expended during the year in irrigation work on the Fort Hall Reservation, of which amount \$21,529.09 was paid for Indian labor and teams; \$134,201.65 was paid for lands needed for the Blackfoot Marsh Reservoir site. During the year the purchase of all lands held in private ownership was completed, except four tracts which were condemned, and the awards for these lands have been paid. With the exception of the state school lands, all property needed for the reservoir site was acquired. The system has cost to the end of the last fiscal year the total sum of \$512,703.76.

Mission Indians.—Efforts were made to supply water for irrigation purposes to the various Mission reservations in southern California where it was much needed. Work of this character was done during the year on the Campo, Pechanga, Morongo, Palm Springs, Torres, Cabazon, and Soboba reservations, at a cost of \$22,128.42, exclusive of engineering, \$7,159, of which was paid for Indian labor and teams.

Efforts will be continued during the current year to supply these reservations.

Navaho.—On the Navaho Reservation the sum of \$29,936.04 was expended for repairs and further development, of which \$9,132.14 was paid for Indian labor and teams. Plans for the proposed Hogback ditch from the San Juan River were approved, but construction work was not begun; \$15,639.21 was expended on bridges, hauling of materials, etc., and it is expected that the work will begin early in the fiscal year 1910. The approved plans include the construction of a ditch about 12½ miles long, with a capacity of 100 second-feet. There will be under the ditch about 3,900 acres of irrigable land, with the possibility of further extensions. The estimated cost of the work is approximately \$100,000.

Pueblos.—At Taos a small ditch was constructed, 1½ miles long bringing 840 acres under irrigation. The Santa Clara ditch was repaired, and a part of it which was subject to damage at every period of high water was replaced. A small, rock-filled dam was built at Paraje. Other investigations were made, but no construction work done. Total cost of this work was \$5,026.56, of which \$2,176.99 was paid for Indian labor and teams.

Tongue River.—\$27,278.33 was expended on the Tongue River system during the year, of which \$10,111.39 was paid for Indian labor and teams. The cost of the system to date has been \$88,783.96. It is estimated that the construction work will be completed by October 31, 1909, and that 1,200 acres will be reclaimed. This system has been very costly, considering the acreage to be irrigated.

Uintah.—The total cost of the Uintah system to the end of the fiscal year 1909 was \$524,132.42, and there are 65,720 acres under ditch, with an irrigable area of 98,360 acres. \$137,497.80 was expended during the fiscal year, of which \$6,015.50 was paid for Indian labor and teams.

Walker River.—There has been expended on the system now under construction on the Walker River Reservation the sum of \$53,738.05, of which \$31,287.81 was disbursed during the past fiscal year; of the latter amount, \$19,183.20 was paid for Indian labor and teams. 830 acres are now under ditch. It has been estimated that \$25,000 additional will be needed to complete the work, and that this probably can be done before the close of the calendar year 1910.

Wind River.—\$103,458.93 was expended on the Wind River project during the year. Fifteen miles of main ditch and 31.8 miles of laterals were constructed. 10,998 acres were brought under the main ditch and 10,509 under the laterals. \$31,051.19 was paid for Indian teams and labor. 40,559.3 acres are now under ditch, with a total irrigable area of 63,657.3 acres. During the year effort was made to lease the Indian lands under ditch, with the result that at the end of the year

3,900 acres had been leased, and efforts are still being made, with bright prospects of success, to introduce sugar-beet culture.

Yakima.—\$41,767.06 was expended in irrigation work on the Yakima Reservation, of which \$17,807.96 was paid for Indian labor and teams. Approximately 30,000 acres are under irrigation. An effort is being made to induce the allottees on this reservation to agree to sell all in excess of 20 acres of their allotments, under the provisions of the act of March 6, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 53), and to come in under the proposed Wapato project in contemplation by the Reclamation Service.

Zuni.—Work on the canals of the Zuni irrigation system was begun in June, 1908, and there has been expended since that time \$47,994.46, of which \$36,420.69 was disbursed during the fiscal year 1909. Of the latter amount \$12,547.95 was paid to Indians. Under the present system there are about 3,800 acres, of which 3,200 acres is irrigable land. If funds can be made available, it is expected to have the project completed in time for irrigating all the lands next spring. The total expenditures for the entire Zuni project, including Zuni dam, to June 30, 1909, have been \$372,620.91.

Fort Belknap.—The total amount expended on the Fort Belknap irrigation work during the fiscal year was \$24,333.91, of which \$18,867.91 was paid for Indian teams and labor. There was constructed during the year 13½ miles of canals, laterals, and dikes. The total cost of the work has been \$136,462.32. Fifteen thousand acres are under ditch, with a possible irrigable area of 29,600 acres. The work outlined for this reservation will probably be completed during the year 1912.

Table 26 shows in detail the reservations on which irrigation work has been done during the year, the amounts expended for labor and materials, the amounts paid for Indian labor and teams, and the total cost of all projects to the end of the year.

MINING OPERATIONS ON INDIAN LANDS.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

There are 110 coal leases in effect on the segregated lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, covering an area of 100,560 acres; there are 9 asphalt leases in effect, covering 6,400 acres. The coal production on these lands for the year amounted to 2,728,437 tons, while 4,121 tons of asphalt were mined.

The royalties on coal and asphalt collected and placed to the credit of the Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes of Indians amounted to \$214,792.77 for coal and \$3,583.30 for asphalt, a total of \$218,376.07.

During a considerable part of the year several of the largest mines were closed down for the reason that no demand for coal existed,

this probably being due to the finding of oil and gas in large quantities in the same territory. Eight mines were abandoned, 6 of which were small, and 4 mines were opened, leaving a total of 90 mines in operation.

The average number of men and boys over 16 years of age employed during the year was 1,060 above ground and 5,271 below ground.

The total value of coal produced for the year was \$5,721,359.01, the average selling price per ton being \$2.0745. There was no coke produced during the year, while in 1908 there was produced 7,368 tons.

In accordance with the Indian appropriation act approved June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325), an exhaustive investigation of the character, extent, and value of the coal deposits of the segregated coal lands has been made. The drilling operations were commenced during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and were completed in June, 1909, 37 holes being drilled, the depth varying from 113 feet to 1,510 feet. A full report thereon has been made by the mining trustees.

Tables 27 and 28 show leases in effect, production of coal and asphalt, and royalties paid since these operations were placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 7,812 producing oil wells, 600 gas wells, including those utilized and unutilized, and in the neighborhood of 1,000 dry or nonproductive wells, all drilled at an approximate cost of \$20,000,000.

It is believed that the Mid-Continent Field, largely composed of lands in Oklahoma, leads other fields of the United States in oil production this year, reports indicating that over 48,000,000 barrels of oil were marketed during the year, a large portion of which was produced from the Glenn Pool in the Creek Nation. This field was not discovered until November, 1905, and attracted no particular attention until March, 1906. There are approximately 1,700 producing wells within the proven territory of the Glenn Pool, which is only about 4 miles square. This field produced up to the end of the fiscal year approximately 53,000,000 barrels of oil, the highest daily production—117,000 barrels—being reached in June, 1907.

It has been reported that the production of this pool in one year has been more than the entire State of Ohio in its largest year, 1896, more than has been produced by Pennsylvania since 1892, and that there is not a dry hole within its proven boundary. It is estimated that there are about 21,000,000 barrels of crude oil now in steel storage in Oklahoma.

Almost all of the production has been under fifteen-year leases made with Creek Indians, owners of the land, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Indian royalty being from 10 per cent to 12½ per cent.

Oklahoma leads the list of the 15 oil producing States of the Union in the amount of oil produced.

There will be found in the appendix a table (29) showing the oil production from the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes during the years 1907, 1908, and 1909.

It is estimated that the amount of oil held in storage in the Creek and Cherokee nations on June 30, 1909, was 42,654,403 barrels, of which 35,116,193 barrels are owned by pipe-line companies and 7,538,220 barrels are held by the producers unsold.

OSAGE MINING OPERATIONS.

Oil and gas operations on the Osage Indian Reservation are conducted under what is known as the Edwin B. Foster oil and gas lease of March 16, 1896. This lease, through various assignments, has become the property of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company. The original lease expired by limitation on March 16, 1906, but was extended for a period of ten years by the act of March 3, 1905.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year there were 867 oil wells, 74 gas wells, and 378 nonproducing wells, a total of 1,319 wells.

On June 30, 1909, there were 961 oil wells, 74 gas wells, and 436 dry or nonproducing wells, a total of 1,471 wells, an increase for the fiscal year of 95 oil wells and 58 nonproducing wells.

There was produced and run from the reservation during the fiscal year a total of 4,816,462.64 barrels of oil, one-eighth of which was credited to the Osage Nation as royalty and amounted to 602,057.83 barrels, valued at \$245,300.24.

The gas sold from combination wells brought \$1,067.20, of which the Osage Nation received one-eighth as royalty, amounting to \$133.40.

The royalty from regular commercial gas wells amounted to \$2,525.

The total value of oil and gas products for the reservation for the year, therefore, amounted to \$247,958.70.

The development of oil and gas operations on this reservation is now well under way and bids fair to rival that of the Five Civilized Tribes.

In the appendix will be found a table (30) showing in detail the production and value of oil produced on the reservation and the companies to whom it was sold.

SHOSHONE RESERVATION.

There has been an increased demand during the year for the privilege of leasing the tribal and allotted lands of the Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., for oil and coal development.

Drilling for oil is progressing at several points on the Shoshone Reservation and oil and asphalt in large quantities and of great value have been found.

One coal mine has been developed near the southern boundary of the reservation, and the royalties from coal produced from this mine during the year amounted to \$13,216.81, a gain of about 80 per cent over last year.

There is now leased and in process of being leased over 50,000 acres of land on this reservation for the development of coal, oil, gas, asphalt, and gypsum, and it is believed that the coming fiscal year will show the reservation to be an oil field of great extent and that within a comparatively short time large returns will come to the Indians in royalties on oil, coal, and asphalt.

GENERAL.

The lands of the Kaibab and Paiute Indians, established under executive order of May 28, 1909, are thought to contain valuable minerals and there has been increasing demand for permission to prospect on these lands.

It has been known for a long time that lignite existed in large quantities on the Tongue River Reservation in Montana, and during the year a well, which was dug at the agency, passed through two veins of lignite, 12 feet each in depth, and a third one of 7 feet.

There is very little market for this class of fuel in that neighborhood because of the lack of transportation facilities, but it is expected that a railroad will be built through the reservation in the near future and that this will furnish the means of easy transportation of this valuable mineral to market.

LOGGING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

During the year logging operations were conducted on Indian reservations as follows:

Flathead Reservation.—On the Flathead Reservation in Montana 4,550,730 feet of dead and down timber was logged by Donlan & Russell under their approved contract dated January 2, 1907, for which \$6,713.13 was paid. There is still due from this firm \$157.20 for 393 acres of wood at 40 cents per cord. The John O'Brien Lumber Company paid in \$336.67 for 336,670 feet of dead and down timber cut during the fiscal year 1908.

La Pointe Agency.—Allottees on Indian reservations in Wisconsin under the La Pointe Indian Agency are permitted to dispose of their timber under the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109) Allottees in Minnesota under this same agency may sell their timber under the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 209).

Bad River Reservation.—During the fiscal year 9 contracts were entered into with the J. S. Stearns Lumber Company, authorized contractors, by allottees of the Bad River Reservation. One contract was made with this company under the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 673), for timber burned by the forest fires which raged during the summer and fall of 1908 on the unallotted lands of this reservation; 129,397,885 feet of timber was cut from the allotted lands and 33,390,850 feet from the unallotted lands, a total of 162,788,735 feet, which at the contract price represents a value of \$944,639.59.

Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation.—Three contracts were made with Signor, Crisler & Co., authorized contractor, by allottees of the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation. The operations during the year resulted in logging 3,119,865 feet of timber of the contract value of \$8,663.20.

Red Cliff Reservation.—No new contracts were made and no operations were conducted during the year. During the early part of the fiscal year a scale and estimate was made of timber left by Frederick L. Gilbert, authorized contractor, on allotments the contracts covering which had expired. The contractor was asked to settle for the timber left in violation of the contracts, and the matter is still in controversy, no settlement having been reached. The office has a claim of \$29,937.42 against the contractor for this timber, which is being resisted.

Fond du Lac Reservation.—Nine contracts were approved in favor of Martin Brothers, who were authorized to purchase timber from allottees on the Fond du Lac Reservation in Minnesota, but no operations were conducted. An effort is being made to have the contractors make additional contracts and remove the timber. One hundred and fifty-six dollars and nineteen cents was collected from the St. Louis River Mercantile Company on account of trespass on four allotments of this reservation, committed in cutting logging roads.

Grand Portage Reservation.—A. V. Johnson, who was authorized to purchase timber from the allottees of the Grand Portage Reservation, Minn., entered into 47 contracts, which were approved; 2,195,365 feet of timber was logged of the contract value of \$13,012.90.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation.—The Indians on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation in Wisconsin hold allotments under the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109), and are authorized to sell their timber to J. H. Cushway & Co. During the year 14 contracts expired and 4 extension agreements were approved; 4,888,580 feet of timber was logged of the contract value of \$10,438.04.

One contract for fire-killed timber on unallotted lands of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation was approved under the act of February

16, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 673); 1,012,220 feet of timber was logged under this contract, valued at \$12,955.75. In addition thereto 17,140 feet of timber was left in the wood, for which the contractors have been asked to pay \$227.05.

Leech Lake Agency.—Allottees under the supervision of the Leech Lake Agency, Minn., are authorized to dispose of their timber by act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 209). During the year 20 new contracts were approved and 10 contracts expired; 3,677,640 feet of timber was logged, for which \$23,728.86 was received.

Red Lake Reservation.—On the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., 2,804,280 feet of fire-killed timber was sold to W. A. Gould under the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 673), for \$25,215.64. In addition thereto the Indians cut for agency use 260,000 feet of dead and down timber, valued at \$1,572; 250,000 feet for their own use, valued at \$1,500; and fence posts, cord wood, etc., from unmerchantable dead and down timber, which sold for \$5,044.86.

Menominee Reservation.—Operations on the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin have been conducted during the year under authority of the act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51). The work thus far, however, has been to a great extent preliminary. A very fine modern sawmill has been constructed at Neopit, Wis., together with offices, dwellings for employees, and a boarding house. A large amount of improvement work was done to place the roads and streams on the reservation in condition to move the timber logged.

The sawmill was started on January 9, 1909, and during the remainder of the fiscal year 12,913,910 feet of lumber were sawed. Only one sale of manufactured lumber has thus far been advertised, and this sale has not been completed, the lumber being now in course of delivery.

At the close of the fiscal year 9,463,900 feet of sawed lumber was on hand at the sawmill yards, the remainder, excluding that which has been delivered on account of the sale referred to, being used for improvements on the reservation in connection with the operations.

The total cost of the logging operations conducted by the Forest Service on the Menominee Reservation to June 30, 1909, exclusive of salaries of Forest Service employees, is \$471,710.24, of which the sum of \$251,877.50 was paid for labor, including deductions for board, medical fees, transportation of laborers, etc.; of this latter amount the sum of \$61,800.66 was paid to Indians for labor.

Ceded Chippewa Indian lands.—During the current fiscal year there was cut from the ceded Chippewa lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin 94,028,725 feet of timber and 125 cords of wood, for which the sum of \$603,124.48 was received. The total amount of timber cut from these lands to July 1, 1909, was 734,218,733 feet and 125 cords of wood, of the value of \$4,779,329.23.

Timber, Choctaw Nation.—To June 30, 1909, there has been allotted in the Choctaw Nation land upon which there are 637,757,890 feet of estimated pine timber, which leaves approximately 575,213,010 feet still unallotted, over 95 per cent of which is located in the lands withdrawn in 1906 for proposed forest reserve. The appraised value of the land and standing pine timber in the proposed forest reserve is as follows:

1,373,324.62 acres (reserved area), at \$1 per acre.....	\$1,373,324.62
550,000,000 feet of pine, at 50 cents per M.....	275,000.00
<hr/>	
	1,648,324.62

The above estimate was made eight years ago, no estimate being made of trees under 8 inches in diameter. Undoubtedly there is now much more pine timber withdrawn from allotment for the proposed forest reserve than as above estimated.

Extensive depredations and the wanton destruction of the forest has been found. The federal grand jury at its June, 1909, session at McAlester, Okla., returned 59 true bills charging certain defendants with unlawful cutting of timber in violation of the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 660). The ultimate conviction of the actual violators of the law is greatly to be desired, as such a result will undoubtedly deter others similarly inclined. The pine timber lands reserved from allotments in secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 16, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 6, T. 9 S., R. 26 E., and secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 16, T. 9 S., R. 27 E., Choctaw Nation, are to be appraised in the near future, and regulations will be prepared providing for their sale as provided in section 7 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137). In the summer of 1908 a destructive windstorm blew down a large quantity of timber in townships 8 and 9 south, range 26 and 27 east, amounting to 3,000,000 feet, which was sold to the highest bidder at \$1.05 per thousand feet.

Several sawmills and unauthorized persons occupying the unallotted Choctaw lands have been removed.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT WORK.

The experimental work in agriculture in conjunction with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Agricultural Department, which was covered by the report of last year, has been going forward at Sacaton, Ariz.

Fifty-five acres of the school farm was turned over to the agricultural experts, and a large number of suitable buildings were constructed, including a greenhouse; irrigation ditches were dug, and the tract in general placed in suitable condition for the experimental work. The result of the experiments is epitomized as follows:

About $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of alfalfa were planted, comprising about 100 different strains of seed, with good results as to some of the varieties. Apricots of a choice variety are making fine growth. Nine varieties of citranges are being tested, some of them promising well. Eight varieties of Navajo corn were planted in 1908, and, in 1909, 13 kinds of Mexican corn and some Pima, Hopi, and Navajo corn. At the end of the growing season in 1908 some of the corn was caught by an early frost before the seed matured. The results obtained from Egyptian cotton were good, about 5,000 pounds of a very fine quality having been gathered. Twelve acres are growing during the present year. Other products being experimented with are as follows: Casabas, or winter melons, dates, figs, 21 varieties of grapes, pecans, pistache, pomegranates, olives, peaches, plums, almonds, and strawberries. The result with Bermuda onions has been especially good, the yield being large and the quality as fine as has ever been produced anywhere.

Nearly all the work has been done by the Indians, and their interest has been very greatly enlisted through what they have seen accomplished on the experimental farm. It has resulted in improved methods on their own tracts.

The experimental farm at Shiprock, N. Mex., comprises 50 acres. The superintendent selected the roughest land on the farm for the purpose of demonstrating to the Indians that rough and uneven land, which they have regarded as incapable of cultivation, can be made to produce good results when properly cultivated. The work during the last year has almost altogether been preparatory, in the form of grading and leveling the land and the digging of ditches. The greenhouse for propagating purposes has been completed. Twenty-one varieties of alfalfa were planted and are doing nicely, and other forage plants are making a good growth. A large variety of vegetables was planted and they were showing up well at latest reports.

Experimental work was opened up on the Colorado River Reservation at Parker, Ariz., during the year, with the assistance of Prof. S. C. Mason and G. P. Rixford, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. At the end of the fiscal year the Egyptian cotton which had been planted was making a fine showing, but the irrigation plant was not completed, and many of the varieties of seeds and plants failed to progress as satisfactorily as they would have if an ample supply of water had been available. This difficulty has been overcome, and it is expected that future results will be as successful as elsewhere. During the season there has been growing on the farm fig cuttings, citranges, peaches, plums, almonds, casabas, radishes, lettuce, mustard, and kohl-rabi.

Supt. W. R. Logan of the Fort Belknap Reservation has superintended the construction of an irrigation system on that reservation

having a main canal 22 miles long, with an approximate carrying capacity of 5,000 inches, and a system of laterals which will distribute the water over substantially 24,000 acres of land. The work has been done in accordance with the best irrigation practice, and Indian labor was used almost exclusively. He has been very successful through his influence with the Indians in inducing them to take up agricultural employments in addition to the work on the irrigation system, and has now under cultivation 10,000 acres of land. To reduce to cultivation and plant with various crops such a large area with this class of labor is a notable achievement.

The land is being carefully cultivated this year, so that it may be suitable next year for the planting of sugar beets, which require that it shall be almost wholly free from weeds. The contractors who have a lease of 10,000 acres of land on the reservation for sugar-beet culture are at the present time preparing to take up that industry on a large scale during next year. They have selected a site for their factory and expect that next year they will be able to furnish employment for all able-bodied Indians on the reservation who are not occupied in other pursuits.

Superintendent Logan has definite plans for placing and maintaining under cultivation all of the lands that are susceptible of irrigation from the system which he has constructed. He expects that in a few years these Indians who, but a short time ago, were nomads, will be a highly prosperous self-supporting community.

TRESPASSES ON LANDS OF PUEBLO INDIANS.

The suit of A. R. Manby, plaintiff, *v.* Daniel Martinez et al., defendants, commonly known as the Taos land case, is now pending in the territorial courts of New Mexico. Amended petitions have recently been filed in the case and it is expected that a judicial determination of the subject will be made during the coming year. Appropriate action has been taken to protect the interests of the Pueblo Indians in this matter, as well as their rights to the waters of the Rio Lucero.

Disputes have arisen regarding the north boundary line of a tract of land, known as the Paguate purchase, lying immediately north of the regular Laguna Indian League. The people of Cebolleta have not been satisfied with the survey made in 1878, and it has been found necessary to make a careful investigation to determine the rights of the Indians. A hearing was granted on November 27, 1908, at a council of the Laguna Indians, and there were present several persons from Cebolleta, representing their people. They did not present any valid claim to the disputed land, and in consequence it is now being farmed by the Indians.

In order to settle the matter definitely it may be necessary to order a resurvey, which will establish the title to the land beyond a doubt.

The Indians of the Picuris Pueblo have been disturbed considerably by trespassers on their lands, their most recent complaint being that a road had been built over their reserve. This road was built by the Santa Barbara Coal and Tie Company to avoid the mud of the lowland. It does not interfere with the farming and grazing rights of these Indians, has not caused the destruction of any of their fence, and is a real benefit to them.

RAILROADS ACROSS INDIAN LANDS.

Railroad construction across Indian lands has continued active in the Northwest, where industrial development continues to make necessary both the extension of old railroad systems and the building of new or branch lines to tap country recently opened to settlement. All grants of rights of way to railroad companies to Indian reservations and allotted lands, except in Oklahoma, are made according to the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 990), as amended by the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325).

RAILROADS IN OKLAHOMA.

All grants of rights of way and grounds for railway purposes involving Indian lands in Oklahoma are made in accordance with the act of February 28, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 43). The maps submitted under the provisions of this act are not subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior but are filed in this office as a part of the permanent records of the Government.

There has been less railroad construction in Oklahoma the past fiscal year than for many years past.

Table 32 shows rights of way for railroads in Oklahoma filed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

RAILROADS OUTSIDE OF OKLAHOMA.

The following is a summary of railroad construction affecting Indian lands outside of Oklahoma for the year ended June 30, 1909:

Arizona and California Railroad.—A map of definite location was approved to this company for a spur from its main line to a landing on the Colorado River within the Colorado River Reservation. Tribal damages in the sum of \$40 have been assessed and collected.

On September 14, 1908, there was approved to this line a map of definite location for a distance of 17.074 miles for a branch line of road across the Navajo Reservation, Ariz. Damages are being adjusted at the present time.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.—On April 9, 1909, maps of definite location were approved to this company for a distance of 29.86 miles across the Cheyenne River Reservation, and on May 15,

1909, for a distance of 10.46 miles across the Cheyenne River Reservation, being the first section south of the Moreau River. On June 4, 1909, maps of definite location for six sections of the company's line across the Standing Rock Reservation were approved, the length of these six sections being 107.03 miles. The adjustment of damages by reason of the construction of this approved line is now in progress, but the schedule has not been submitted by the appraisers.

A map of definite location for 4.155 miles of road across the Quinaielt Reservation was approved in favor of this company November 30, 1908.

On December 8, 1908, permission was granted this company to survey a line of road across the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho. Maps of definite location have not been filed for this line.

Damages at the rate of \$10 per acre were assessed to and paid by this company for 13.08 acres selected as station grounds within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. The map of this station ground was approved June 29, 1908.

Craig Mountain Railroad.—On May 24, 1909, there was approved a map of definite location for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of railway across the Nez Perce Reservation, Idaho, to connect with the Northern Pacific Railway line. Damages resulting from the construction of this line are now being adjusted.

Green Bay, Oshkosh, Madison and Southern Railroad.—On July 15, 1908, there was approved a map showing 1.71 acres in the adjustment of the rights of way of this company on its main line to the Menominee Reservation, Wis. On the same date there was approved a map of definite location for a branch line 10.02 miles in length across the Menominee Reservation, Wis. Maps showing two station grounds, 4.59 acres each, were approved on July 15, 1908.

Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railroad.—Application was made by the president of this company on April 30, 1909, for the acquisition of additional lands near Rice Station within the San Carlos Reservation, Ariz., for a Y track. A blueprint of the ground desired was submitted. The company, however, has been requested to file a map for the land desired, in compliance with regulations.

Grays Harbor and Puget Sound Railroad.—A map of definite location for 3.286 miles across the Quinaielt Reservation, Wash., was approved February 10, 1909. Damages are in process of adjustment for the land taken by the construction of this line.

Idaho and Northwestern Railroad.—A schedule of tribal damages to 530.3 acres at the rate of \$10 per acre, \$5,303, on the Takoa branch of this line has been submitted. On a part of the main line damages to the improvements of individual Indians in the sum of \$4,135 have been scheduled, and damages to timber and land on the reservation, \$3,258.94, have been submitted in a schedule. The rep-

representative of the company has agreed on its behalf to the payment of the damages set out in these schedules. The schedules have not yet been submitted to the department for approval.

Lake Creek and Coeur d'Alene Railroad.—A map of definite location for 8.26 miles across the Coeur d'Alene Reservation was approved August 10, 1908. This is an extension to the line for 2.36 miles which was approved June 14, 1907. Tribal damages in the sum of \$754.69 have been assessed and paid.

Missouri River Railroad.—Maps showing four station grounds of 13.77 acres each within the Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak., were approved October 8, 1908. Tribal damages in the sum of \$328.88 and damages to individual Indian allottees in the sum of \$331.86 have been assessed and paid.

On the same date there were approved maps of four station grounds of 13.77 acres each within the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak. Tribal damages in the sum of \$68.90 and damages to individual Indian allottees in the sum of \$504.28 have been assessed and paid.

Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad.—Maps for 19.88 acres taken for station grounds at Graceton and 20 acres for station grounds at Roosevelt, within the Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minn., were approved on February 3, 1909.

Montana, Wyoming and Southern Railroad.—On April 17, 1909, the department approved a map of definite location for 10.66 miles of right of way through the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont. On May 12, 1909, a map for 13.52 acres selected by the company for station grounds within the same reservation was approved. Appraisers have been designated to assess the damages.

Nevada-California-Oregon Railroad.—On April 16, 1909, the department approved a map of amended definite location for this line from Madeline to Likely, across certain Indian allotments in Modoc County, Cal. The amended location is for a distance of 5.4 miles and crosses the allotments of eight individuals. Damages caused thereby are in process of adjustment.

Northern Pacific Railway.—On July 31, 1908, there was approved in favor of this company a right of way for a distance of 9.994 miles across the Quinaielt Reservation. On February 16, 1909, the company filed a relinquishment of this selection, and there are pending before the office maps of definite location in the name of the Peninsula Oriental Railroad Company. This company has also filed maps for three station grounds, each of 20.6 acres, on the Yakima Reservation. These station grounds are located at Satass, Toppenish, and Simcoe. These stations have long been in existence and are claimed by the Northern Pacific Railroad under the provisions of the act of July 2, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 365).

Union Pacific Railroad.—On February 16, 1909, the department approved maps of definite location for three sections of a right of way for this company across the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho, a total distance of 53.4 miles. At the same time there were approved maps for four station grounds, each of 20 acres, within this reservation.

Wyoming and Western Railroad.—A schedule of damages for station grounds taken by the company at Hudson, Wyo., within the Shoshone Reservation, was approved May 7, 1909. Tribal damages in the sum of \$95.40 and individual allottee damages in the sum of \$171.26 have been collected from the company and disbursed.

Western Dakota Railroad.—On December 4, 1908, the department approved maps of definite location in five sections for a right of way 83.62 miles in length across the Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak.; on May 10, 1909, a map of definite location 17.18 miles in length was approved. Damages have been assessed on the first 15½ miles, which the company proposes to construct at once. A schedule of tribal damages in the sum of \$146.25 has been approved by the department, and a schedule of damages to the allotments of 29 allottees, affecting 222.8 acres, in the sum of \$3,704.84 has also been approved. Three allottees have refused to consent to the award made by the appraisers, and upon the request of the railroad company three referees have been appointed to assess the damages in accordance with section 3 of the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 990). The board of referees has not submitted its report.

WORK OF THE SALES SECTION.

NONCOMPETENT SALES.

The sale of land belonging to noncompetent Indians is authorized by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018). By the terms of this act an Indian allottee can sell his land in whole or in part. A careful appraisement is made by field officers of the department. The land sale is advertised for a period of sixty days and sealed bids invited. The Indian can refuse to accept the highest bid if he does not deem the price offered adequate, in which case the land will be readvertised.

The funds derived from the sale are conserved for the benefit of the allottee. If he is shown to be competent to care for his money, all or part will be turned over to him. Any expenditure for improving his other lands, or the purchase of farming implements, is looked upon with favor, and his individual money can be used for that purpose. If the Indian is disqualified for work by reason of age or physical disability, he is paid a certain sum each month sufficient to care for him.

Table 33 shows areas and prices of noncompetent lands sold during the year.

INHERITED SALES.

The sale of inherited Indian land is authorized under the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275). The act of May 25, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), modified the first-named act in that provision is made for the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser of Indian lands located in all States except Oklahoma, Minnesota, and South Dakota. The act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), provides for the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser of land in Oklahoma, Minnesota, and South Dakota, provided the allotment was approved after May 8, 1906. If the allotment was approved prior to May 8, 1906, there is no law under which a patent in fee can issue to the purchaser in these States. In these cases title is given the purchaser by warranty deed approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Under this act the heirs of a deceased allottee, by petition to the proper field officers, can have the land sold under sealed bids. The handling of the funds is under regulations similar to those for non-competents.

Table 34 shows areas and prices of inherited lands sold during the year.

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS OTHER THAN INHERITED AND LANDS OF NONCOMPETENTS SINCE JULY 1, 1908.

The sales of Indian lands other than inherited land and lands of noncompetents since July 1, 1908, are as follows:

	Acres.	Consideration.
Absentee Shawnee.....	321.03	\$5,811.00
Miscellaneous.....	263.25	3,042.50
Total.....	584.28	8,853.50

The Absentee Shawnee lands were sold under acts of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 295), and May 31, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 247).

This schedule does not include a number of deeds in which the consideration is only nominal, such as transfers between members of the same family for "\$1, love, and affection," quitclaims, etc.

SALE OF KAW AND OSAGE SURPLUS LANDS.

The act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 778), provides:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered, upon application, to sell, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, part or all of the surplus lands of any member of the Kaw or Kansas and Osage tribes of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That the sales of the Osage lands shall be subject to the reserved rights of the tribe in oil, gas, and other minerals.

On March 9, 1909, the Secretary of the Interior prescribed regulations governing the sale of the lands. Applications must be made in

duplicate on prescribed forms, and the applicant must consent that the lands shall be sold on such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and that the proceeds shall be handled and disposed of by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the benefit of the applicant. The sale shall be made at public auction to the highest bidder, or under sealed bids, as the Secretary may direct in each case, the right being reserved to reject any or all bids.

Public notice of not less than thirty days shall be given of all sales. The land shall be sold for one-fourth cash at the time of sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid, one-fourth in two years, one-fourth in three years, and one-fourth in four years, respectively, from the 1st day of December next following the date of sale.

Only one sale has been consummated under the act.

PATENTS IN FEE.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), known as the Burke Act, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to Indian allottees whom he considers competent to manage their own affairs.

During the past year it was found that on many reservations where land speculation was active Indian allottees had been importuned to make applications for patents in fee, and in many instances the Indians were defrauded out of a large portion of the value of their lands.

From the investigations made, more stringent regulations have been promulgated regarding the points to be considered in measuring an applicant's competency to care for his or her own affairs. For this reason the number of applications approved has fallen from 1,787 in 1908 to 1,166, and the denials increased from 68 in 1908 to 836 during the past year. (See Table 35.)

A list of 33 questions, all bearing on the applicant's competency, now make up the report in each application for a patent in fee.

From July 1, 1908, 1,934 applications were received, of which 1,166 were approved, the patents covering a total area of 133,331.69 acres.

PATENTS IN FEE ON WHITE EARTH RESERVATION.

The act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-353), provides:

That all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation for allotments within the White Earth Reservation in the State of Minnesota, now or hereafter held by any adult mixed-blood Indians, are hereby removed, and the trust deeds heretofore or hereafter executed by the department for such allotments are hereby declared to pass the title in fee simple, or such mixed-bloods upon application shall be entitled to receive a title in fee simple for such allotments.

Under this act 416 applications, covering an area of 33,882 acres, were approved up to July 1, 1908. During the year ended July 1,

1909, 88 applications were approved, covering an area of 7,996.70 acres, making a total number of 494 applications approved under the act of June 21, 1906; total area patented, 41,878.70 acres.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY OF OSAGE INDIANS.

Paragraph 7, section 2, of the Osage allotment act (34 Stat. L., 539), provides:

That the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, at the request and upon the petition of any adult member of the tribe, may issue to such member a certificate of competency, authorizing him to sell and convey any of the lands deeded him by reason of this act, except his homestead, which shall remain inalienable and nontaxable for a period of twenty-five years, or during the life of the homestead allottee, if upon investigation, consideration, and examination of the request he shall find any such member fully competent and capable of transacting his or her own business and caring for his or her own individual affairs.

Thirty-six certificates of competency have been issued.

KICKAPOO INDIANS.

The actions brought originally in the territorial district court of Oklahoma Territory to set aside deeds made by certain Kickapoo Indians immediately after the passage of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325), which act removed all restrictions on the alienation of their land, are still pending. The petitions have been amended in order to make them conform to the federal practice and to incorporate certain facts brought out by the investigation of the Senate subcommittee into the affairs of the Kickapoo Indians.

It is expected that a judicial determination of the several questions involved will be had during the coming year.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

The care of individual Indian moneys has assumed large proportions. These funds are derived from the sale of inherited lands, the leasing of lands for agricultural and grazing purposes, sales of timber from the allotments of individual Indians, and royalty from oil and gas. The funds are deposited in national banks, secured by bonds, in most cases made by bonding companies. At the beginning of the year 1909 the bonding companies materially raised the rates charged as premiums on these bonds. The effect of this has been that banks bidding for the deposits of this money have necessarily bid a lower rate of interest than heretofore. The office has under consideration a plan of allowing banks to secure these funds by depositing as collateral a high grade of securities, such as United States, state, and municipal bonds. No definite plan has yet been worked out.

Tables 35 and 36 shows the amount of bonds at different agencies and indicates where most of this money arises.

PAYMENT OF INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

In the report last year considerable space was devoted to the industrial conditions existing among the Indians and the steps which had been taken to furnish them with employment. While the progress of the Indians toward self-support is encouraging, there are many obstacles in their path which will have to be removed if they are to reach the goal. The most serious of these are present methods whereby the Indian is enabled to eke out an existence without effort on his part, thus in time effectually destroying any ambition which may have been awakened in him.

For some time I have been of opinion that the payment of \$10 monthly allowances to certain Indians has retarded rather than contributed to their progress, and on March 3, 1909, instructions were issued to superintendents and agents to discontinue them. On April 29 further instructions were given, directing that an investigation be made of the needs of each Indian individually, and that if it was found that he was able-bodied and capable of supporting himself and those properly dependent upon him by his own efforts, he should be denied the use of any of his individual money for the purchase of food or clothing, except in cases of Indians who were unable to obtain employment after a reasonable effort or who were farming their allotments. An Indian not coming within the class mentioned will be allowed to draw a monthly allowance commensurate to his needs, so long as he has funds to his credit, or until present conditions shall have changed.

The adoption of this policy has naturally been the cause of considerable complaint on the part of the Indians affected, as it is hard for them to understand why they should be expected to work so long as they have any land or money; but its effect so far fully justifies it. A greater number of Indians than ever before have been induced to go upon their allotments and commence to improve them, and while it is not probable that they will be in every case successful in raising a crop and marketing it at first, the experience gained by them from continued effort will be of incalculable value when they can no longer depend upon the Government to provide for them and solve their problems. The use of money is freely authorized when an Indian wishes it for permanent improvenents or for the purchase of such things as tools or stock.

TOWN SITES IN OKLAHOMA.

Three hundred and six towns have been surveyed and platted by the Government among the Five Civilized Tribes. The tribal public property is being gradually sold under the provisions of the Indian appropriation act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 71), the most notable

sale of the year being the sale of the Cherokee Female Seminary, with 40 acres of land at Tahlequah, to the State of Oklahoma for \$45,000.

HURON PLACE CEMETERY.

The Wyandotte treaty of 1855 (10 Stat. L., 1159) provides (article 2) that:

The portion now inclosed and used as a public burying ground shall be permanently reserved and provided for that purpose; two acres, to include the church building of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the present burying ground connected therewith, are hereby reserved, granted, and conveyed to that church.

The cemetery first mentioned is the cemetery now known as the Huron Place Cemetery situated in the heart of the business district of Kansas City, Kans. The grant to the Methodist Episcopal Church covers a cemetery located at Quindaro, Kans.

The act of Congress approved on June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325, 348), provides for the sale of the Huron Place Cemetery and—

the removal of the remains of persons interred in said burial ground, and their reinterment in the Wyandotte Cemetery at Quindaro, Kans.

When the department attempted to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress it was discovered that the original Indian Methodist Episcopal Church had gone out of existence, and the cemetery was in the hands of another organization claiming to be the successor in interest.

In any event, the United States had no jurisdiction over the cemetery, and without making some arrangement that was not contemplated by the law the removal could not be made effective. As a result of this difficulty nothing has been done.

The Huron Place Cemetery should be sold, but in order to carry out the intention of Congress an appropriation of not less than \$10,000, reimbursable, should be made for the purpose of enabling the commission which will have charge of the transaction to pay the cost of removal and to make arrangements to transfer the bodies from the Huron Place Cemetery to the Quindaro or some other cemetery where the reinterment can be made in a proper manner. The present law does not make available any money until the Huron Place Cemetery tract is sold, and it makes the problem of disposing of the matter very difficult, because so much expense must be incurred before the sale of the land can take place.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

Under the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), entitled "An act for the removal of restrictions from part of the land of allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes," 1,744 applications were approved and 443 disapproved during the past fiscal year.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON QUAPAW RESERVATION.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1909 (25 Stat. L., 751), provides that adult members of either of the tribes of Indians belonging to the Quapaw Agency, Okla. (except the Modocs), may apply to the Secretary of the Interior for the removal of restrictions on part of their allotments. Under this act the applications of 7 of the allottees of the Quapaw Agency for the removal of restrictions on 528.78 acres were approved by the department up to June 30, 1909.

PUYALLUP LANDS.

There have been collected since the last annual report deferred payments on allotted lands and Indian addition lots, heretofore sold in the Puyallup Reservation, Wash., the following sums:

Allotted lands.....	\$6,197.77
Indian addition lots.....	9,369.58

The allotted land funds have been covered into the Treasury to the credit of the respective Indians entitled for distribution to them, and the Indian addition-lot funds have been deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the tribe.

Tract 2, not needed for school purposes, has been subdivided into 64 lots, which are to be sold at public auction on September 25, 1909, on the same terms and conditions as the Puyallup lots have heretofore been sold.

KIOWA TOWNSITES.

In the last annual report will be found a statement concerning the Kiowa townsites. The number of unredeemed deeds in the six townsites reported at that time was 730. Between September 30, 1908, and May 25, 1909, 50 more deeds were taken up and final payment made thereon—namely, 26 in Randlett, 5 in Eschiti, 7 in Quanah, 4 in Isadore, 7 in Ahpeatone, and 1 in Koonkazachy. On August 9, 1909, the department declared forfeited, for the use of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, the first payment, amounting to \$19,584.75, made on the remaining 680 deeds.

WHITE EARTH TOWNSITE.

The lots were sold under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1032).

On September 28, 1908, the department approved two schedules of sales of lots in the townsite, and on November 2, 1908, another schedule of sales was approved. On February 19, 1909, the department granted authority for the town-site board to sell the remaining lots at private sale at not less than the appraised value, and on April 19, 1909, it approved a schedule of sales made under this authority.

The act provides in part:

* * * * and when so surveyed, platted, and appraised, the President may issue patents for such lots upon the payment of the appraised value.

The issuance of patents is under the jurisdiction of the General Land Office.

WORK OF THE BOOKKEEPING SECTION.

WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO DO IN THE WAY OF RUNNING THE BUSINESS ON A BUSINESS BASIS—LIABILITY RECORD AND COST-KEEPING LEDGERS.

The financial bookkeeping of the office hitherto has consisted only of ledgers and other records designed merely to keep account of receipts and disbursements under the various appropriations and funds. These, with improvements made in the year last past, are admirably adapted to their purpose, but were found not to go far enough for an up-to-date business concern such as the Indian Office has grown to be. Hence additional ledgers for keeping account of retained shares of individual minor and incompetent Indians in per capita payments of trust funds, with the interest accruing thereon, have been already installed, as have also ledgers and cards for recording all obligations incurred against appropriations and funds. By use of these last the commissioner can ascertain at any time just how much of any appropriation or fund has been hypothecated and the exact balance available for future authorization. Data for this record is obtained in the following manner:

From every commission, appointment, and letter authorizing the expenditure of money, a charge of the amount estimated to be needed is made against the appropriation or fund involved. Any savings caused by failure to expend the full amounts hypothecated are then ascertained from reports of disbursing officers, supplemented by a system of checking in the office, and again made available for authorization. Disallowances and transfers from one appropriation or fund to another, made in the settlement of accounts and claims, are similarly treated, with the result that what was largely a matter of guesswork in the past is now a mathematical certainty.

Realizing the necessity for more detailed knowledge of expenditures than could be obtained from existing records without a tremendous output of time and labor, there has also been installed a system of "cost keeping" designed to be a current record, by items and appropriations, of the expenditures made for each and every agency, school, and project in the service.

WORK OF THE ACCOUNTS SECTION.

CASH AND PROPERTY ACCOUNTS AND INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

Section 12 of the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 209), commonly known as the "Dockery law," requires that quarterly cash accounts of disbursing officers shall be rendered within twenty days after the periods to which they relate; also that they shall be forwarded to and received by the Treasury Department within sixty days of their receipt in the administrative office. It also provides for the waiving of delinquencies in cases of justifiable delay. There were 63 delinquencies on the part of disbursing officers during the year, which, however, were found on investigation to be excusable.

The following table shows the accounts received and examined during the year:

Disbursing officers' accounts received and examined during year ended June 30, 1909.

	Cash.	Property.
On hand July 1, 1908.....	10	232
Received during the year.....	947	728
 Total on hand and received.....	 957	 960
Examined.....	956	793
 On hand June 30, 1909.....	 1	 167
Exceptions taken.....	15,002	7,840

The reforms instituted in the system of cash accounting by Treasury Department circular of July 29, 1907, have been in operation during the year, and have not only proved highly satisfactory from a business standpoint, but have also tended to lessen the labor of the preparation of accounts in the field and to expedite their examination in this office.

The time and labor saved in this way have, however, been almost, if not quite, offset by the installation of a new system of accounting for individual Indian moneys derived from sales of allotments and timber thereon, leases of allotments, and other miscellaneous sources, a large part of which (land and timber money in particular) was not in previous years carried in the accounts of disbursing officers at all. Now it is all accounted for in the same manner as funds coming into the hands of disbursing officers from other sources. In addition to this, the greater part of it is deposited at interest to the personal credit of the owners in national banks bonded for its safe-keeping, from which it can be withdrawn only on checks signed by the Indians and countersigned by the disbursing officers. Besides the advantage of receiving interest on their money, the educational feature of this plan is of great benefit to the Indians.

A statement of individual Indian moneys for the year is given in Table 37.

A list of banks designated as depositaries for individual Indian moneys is given in Table 38.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT UNION AGENCY, OKLA., FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

The financial transactions of the Indian agent for the Union Agency have increased from year to year ever since the agreements with the Five Civilized Tribes became law, and the moneys handled during last year greatly exceeded the high-water mark of preceding years. The amount of money handled and the number of vouchers paid by the agent in the year ended on June 30, 1909, were \$5,319,172.40 and 19,999, respectively, as against \$4,996,844.65 and 16,083 for the previous year.

The receipts and disbursements are shown in Table 39.

SEGREGATION OF TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS.

The act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 544), directed the segregation of all tribal funds of the Osages as soon as possible after January 1, 1907, and the placing of the share of each individual member to his or her personal credit. All the preliminary work has been done, but the actual segregation has not yet been completed because of the great amount of clerical labor involved and the heavy demands made on the force in other directions. This matter will, however, be pushed to completion at the earliest possible moment.

There are about 40 tribal trust funds on the books which might be segregated in the same manner as those of the Osages if the necessary legislation can be secured. The work of making such segregations, with its many details, such as ascertaining the amounts to be withheld for the payment of existing claims against the Indians, of unpaid shares of annuity, and of other expenses already incurred or authorized from the funds, and of opening an account with each individual member of the tribe, would be too great for accomplishment with the present office force. It is estimated that the task of segregating all funds susceptible of such treatment would require the services of six clerks for an entire year, and that after the segregation is completed at least two clerks would be necessary to keep the accounts with the individual Indians.

WORK OF THE CLAIMS SECTION.

In contradistinction to accounts of disbursing officers, the word "claims" as here used means all accounts of whatever nature not paid by disbursing officers but by direct settlement by the Treasury Department, after administrative examination in this office.

During the first few months of the fiscal year, when most of the large claims for supplies purchased under contract are received, the period required for administrative action varies from a few days to two, and sometimes three, months. At other times, when there is not such a volume of work, a claimant may reasonably expect action on his account within thirty days of its receipt.

Following is a statistical statement of claims for the fiscal year:

On hand July 1, 1908.....	247
Received during the year.....	7,402
	<hr/>
Total on hand and received.....	7,649
Examined and forwarded to Treasury for settlement.....	7,255
	<hr/>
On hand June 30, 1909.....	394

WORK OF THE METHODS DIVISION.

The office of chief of methods is charged with the betterment of all methods and the organization of the Indian Service.

Careful study is being made of the methods of work now in operation with a view to the adoption of such new methods as will reduce the mechanical labor to a minimum, bring about the use of such material and machinery as will produce the best results by the least expenditure of time and money, and, through the statistics section, to collate the results of the work of the service.

As a result of the reorganization work that has been carried on during the last four years, but little remains to be done in the way of general organization in the Indian Office, and for the last year the work has been directed principally toward tuning up the machine and making it human.

The field service presents many problems still unsolved in organization and methods. Each agency and school has for many years been handling its business with such organization and methods as were selected or preferred by the officer in charge, except where regulations prescribed a particular system. As a result, similarity of practice is necessarily the exception rather than the rule. An effort is being made to systematize the work of the various agencies and schools, so that similar work will be handled on similar lines.

There has been installed in the typewriting section a system of time and order cards which will enable the office to ascertain the actual cost per page of all typewritten matter. This system will also be the means of pointing out the weak spots in the organization, which, as they develop, will be taken in hand and strengthened.

There have been no changes in the system of registering and filing the mail during the past year. It has been proved that the vertical system is practical for this office and that the details of its operation here have been fitted to the needs of the office as well as is practicable with the present force and equipment.

An unsuccessful attempt was made during the year to secure the services of an expert bibliographer to classify and index the old records of the office—those dating from 1800 to 1860. In these old files much valuable historical and ethnological data is buried. The Library of Congress has agreed to take over and properly preserve such manuscripts as this office may select from its files as being without any value except from the historical standpoint, but without the services of a bibliographer it is impossible for this matter to be segregated. Renewed efforts will be made during the coming winter to accomplish this work.

The effort at modern and businesslike methods in dealing with an intricate sociological problem has not been confined to organization. The inertia said to be characteristic of governmental offices had retained in use a system of records appropriate to the days of hand-copied letters. The Indian Office did not possess a service record of its employees other than could be laboriously dug from obsolete files. At an expense of voluntary overtime service rarely equaled in the history of any office, governmental or commercial, this antiquated system has been supplanted with an accurate and smoothly working card system, with a reduced force of clerks, while at the same time a work increasing at the rate of 21 per cent a year has been kept substantially current.

The accompanying chart shows the organization of the office. It will be noted that this report conforms to the chart. This will enable future reports to be made in a more systematic manner, assist greatly in preserving a right perspective of the work in the minds of all in the service, and strengthen the work vastly through each section chief of the office and each superintendent in the field seeing how one part of the work is related to every other part and that all may be successfully worked out only by applying the single fundamental idea of education.

LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.

The last Indian appropriation act has placed on a permanent basis the forestry work of the office by appropriating \$100,000 for general use in forestry work throughout the Indian country. Heretofore only such work could be done as could be paid for out of tribal funds available for the purpose.

Authority was also given in the same act for leasing for mining purposes the lands of allottees, except members of the Five Tribes and of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma, on such terms as the Secretary of the Interior should deem advisable. There was also a provision enacted authorizing the cancellation of any allotment, except those of Indians in what was formerly the Indian Territory, which should be found unsuitable for allotment purposes, and for reallotting the

Indians affected within the ceded portions of their reservations in the same manner and with the same restrictions.

A cumbersome and useless requirement of law was also abolished requiring Indian agents to render quarterly transcripts of all entries in their account books to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and an annual report of all material on hand not required for use was substituted.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

There is no authority under existing law for leasing for mining purposes the tribal lands of reservations that have been established by executive order. There are several such reservations rich in minerals, and one in particular in Arizona containing large deposits of tufa stone, which it is hoped Congress will by appropriate legislation enable the Indians to make beneficial use of.

The domestic life of the Indians, the sanctity and purity of the marriage relation, is a matter of prime importance, and should be protected by stringent laws in accord with the most advanced and best marriage and divorce laws among the whites. The Secretary of the Interior should be given power to enforce a purer mode of living among the Indians by withholding their annuities when they are found to be living openly in adulterous relations.

Under existing law neither the department nor the President can authorize the sale of mature green timber on Indian reservations or allotments, except in a few cases under special laws. The waste in overripe timber on Indian reservations is estimated to be \$1,000,000 annually. General authority for the sale of this class of timber should be granted by Congress by appropriate amendment of the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 673).

In order to conserve the resources of the Indian reservations, a bill such as that which passed the Senate on March 30, 1908 (S. 5604), should be reintroduced, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to reserve all reservoir sites on Indian reservations and all lands adjacent to falls and rapids for power sites before the surplus lands on such reservations are opened for settlement.

Heretofore special acts of Congress have been necessary to secure payment to allottees of the amounts paid into the Treasury on account of sale, cutting, or removal of timber from or damage to allotted lands, with the result that long delays have occurred and injustice has been done before Indians entitled to receive money from depredations committed upon their lands have been paid. General legislation should be enacted authorizing the United States Treasurer to place to the credit of the allottees the amounts due them subject to withdrawal under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

In order to handle successfully the many problems of sanitation and those arising from epidemics and diseases to which Indians are

peculiarly susceptible, such as pneumonia, consumption, and trachoma, legislation appropriating a sufficient sum for the establishment of a medical corps should be enacted. It would be desirable to locate a chief medical officer at Salt Lake City with district physicians under him scattered throughout the field, who should cooperate with the agency physicians and establish uniform rules and regulations in line with the best and most advanced medical knowledge.

There is great need for a determined and systematic effort to teach the Indians those industries best suited to their localities and to their abilities. An industrial corps similar in its administrative features to the medical corps above outlined should be established, with headquarters in the field, with a view to the industrial education of the Indians, male and female, and whose duty it should be to educate the Indians in such industries, that they might become self-respecting and self-supporting.

DEPREDACTION CLAIMS.

During the first session of the Sixtieth Congress there were introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives bills similar to H. R. 11316, H. R. 17797, and S. 4440 introduced in the Congress during the Fifty-ninth session. The bills have many objectionable features, and if they should become law would enable claimants to present many depredation claims that were not filed in the Court of Claims within three years after the passage of the act of March 3, 1891; they would also admit claims for depredations committed prior to July 1, 1865, which were barred by that act. These bills provide also for eliminating the "amity clause," which has been a part of every depredation claim since 1796, and is the law to-day.

The office has always been and is still unalterably opposed to the passage of such bills for the reason that there is no opportunity on the part of the United States, on account of the long lapse of time, to refute the claims and present a proper defense. If the claims which are now barred were to be reinstated, it would take many years and much expensive litigation to adjust them, and the amounts to be paid out would probably aggregate several million dollars.

LAW LIBRARY.

The attorneys for the Indian Office are constantly required to pass upon questions involving large and important interests and varied and intricate legal points. The law library is utterly inadequate, and many years behind the times, so that the attorneys for the office are required to consult libraries in other departments with great loss of time and efficiency. This condition Congress could improve by appropriating at least \$500 for the purchase of new law books.

INSPECTION.

This branch of the service embraces those field officials whose duties are not confined to a particular reservation or school, but who come in contact with some or all of the problems of Indian education, whether technical or otherwise. Under this head are the superintendent of Indian schools, engineer inspectors, superintendents of irrigation, forester, chief special officer for the suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, normal instructor, school supervisors, and special Indian agents.

All of these officials are under the immediate direction of the chief supervisor, to whom is referred all correspondence requiring special examination or investigation in the field, and whose duty it is to secure the necessary data for administrative action by the appropriate division of the office, and to see, as to all matters referred by him to any division of the office for proper disposal, that action is taken and taken promptly.

Respectfully,

ROBERT G. VALENTINE.

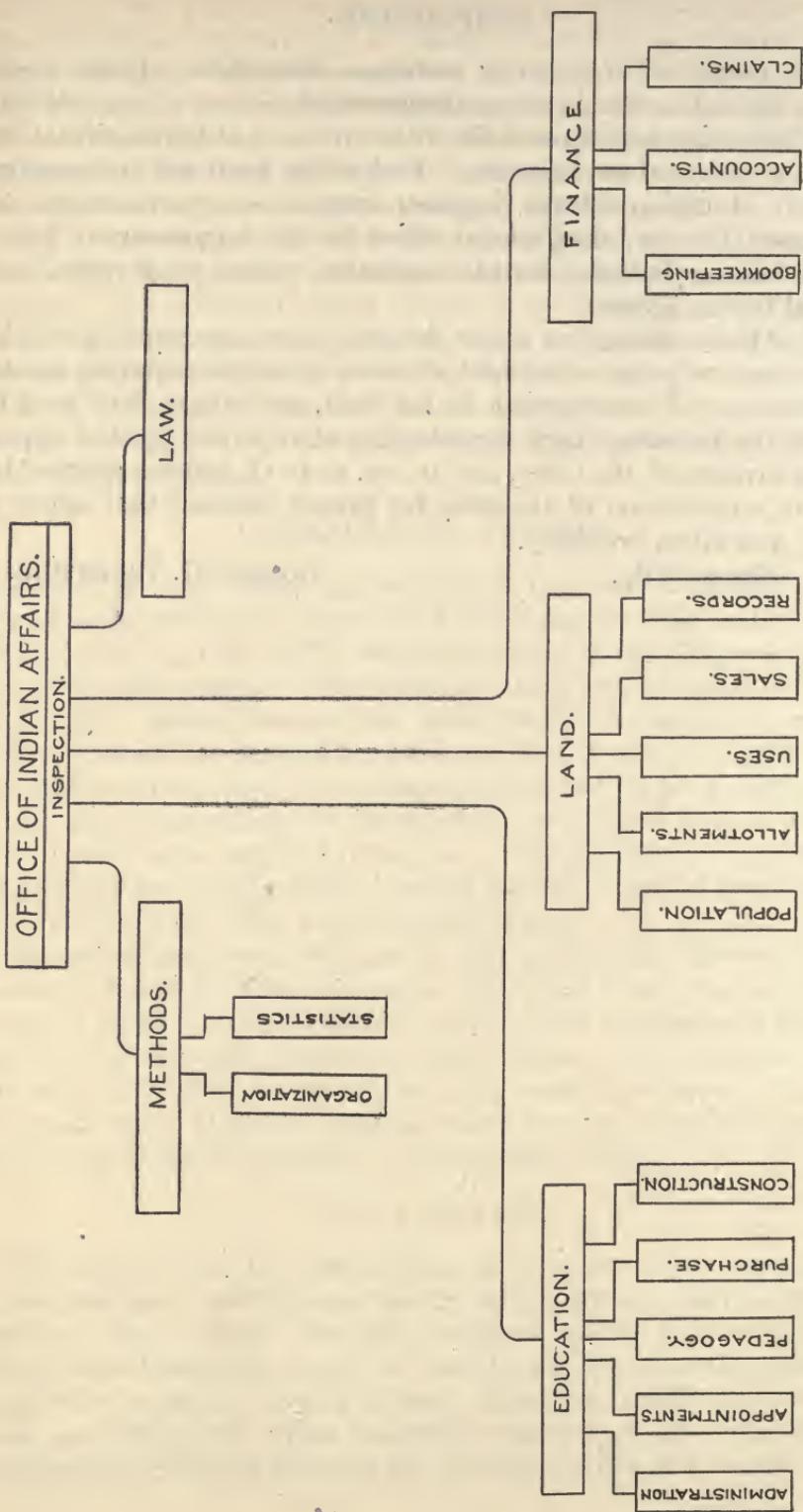


FIG. 1.—Diagram showing organization of Office of Indian Affairs.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—*Traders' licenses in force June 30, 1909.*

State and reservation.	Number of licenses.	State and reservation.	Number of licenses.
Arizona:		New Mexico—Continued.	
Colorado River.....	6	Zuni.....	3
Fort Apache.....	6	Total.....	11
Fort Mojave.....	1	North Dakota:	
Leupp.....	2	Fort Totten.....	2
Moqui.....	3	Standing Rock.....	4
Navajo.....	10	Fort Berthold.....	1
Pima.....	4	Total.....	7
San Carlos.....	4	Oklahoma:	
Truxton Canyon.....	1	Cantonment.....	1
Western Navajo.....	2	Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	1
Total.....	39	Kiowa.....	17
California:		Otoe.....	1
Fort Yuma.....	4	Osage.....	27
Hoopa Valley.....	1	Ponca.....	1
Total.....	5	Total.....	48
Colorado:		Oregon:	
Southern Ute.....	1	Klamath.....	4
Fort Lewis.....	1	Siletz.....	4
Total.....	2	Umatilla.....	1
Idaho:		Warm Springs.....	1
Fort Hall.....	1	Total.....	10
Minnesota:		South Dakota:	
Leech Lake.....	1	Cheyenne River.....	9
Red Lake.....	6	Crow Creek.....	2
Total.....	7	Lower Brûlé.....	1
Montana:		Pine Ridge.....	8
Blackfeet.....	13	Rosebud.....	9
Crow.....	6	Yankton.....	5
Flathead.....	65	Total.....	34
Fort Belknap.....	2	Utah:	
Fort Peck.....	19	Uintah and Ouray.....	3
Tongue River.....	2	Washington:	
Total.....	107	Colville.....	1
Nebraska:		Neah Bay.....	1
Santee.....	2	Puyallup.....	2
Winnebago.....	2	Total.....	4
Total.....	4	Wisconsin:	
Nevada:		Green Bay.....	1
Neva.....	1	Lac du Flambeau.....	2
Western Shoshone.....	1	La Pointe.....	5
Walker River.....	2	Total.....	8
Total.....	4	Wyoming:	
New Mexico:		Shoshone.....	8
Jicarilla.....	1	Grand total.....	302
Mescalero.....	1		
San Juan.....	6		

TABLE 2.—*Enrollment and average attendance of Indian schools, 1908 and 1909.*

Kind of school.	Enrollment.			Average attendance.			Number of schools, 1909.
	1908.	1909.	Increase (+) or decrease (-)	1908.	1909.	Increase (+) or decrease (-)	
Government schools:							
Nonreservation boarding.....	9,337	9,252	— 85	8,260	8,032	— 228	27
Reservation boarding.....	10,905	10,988	+ 83	9,573	9,236	— 337	82
Day.....	5,535	6,286	+ 751	3,974	4,274	+ 300	194
Total.....	25,777	26,526	+ 749	21,807	21,542	— 265	303
Mission schools, not under contract:							
Boarding.....	3,432	3,250	— 182	2,941	2,687	— 254	43
Day.....	337	434	+ 97	251	292	+ 41	8
Total.....	3,769	3,684	— 85	3,192	2,979	— 213	51
Contract schools:							
Mission boarding.....	976	1,050	+ 74	874	919	+ 45	8
Hampton Institute.....	93	89	— 4	77	66	— 11	1
Public day.....	24	114	+ 90	14	62	+ 48	9
Total.....	1,093	1,253	+ 160	965	1,047	+ 82	18
Aggregate.....	30,639	31,463	+ 824	25,964	25,568	— 396	^a 363

^a Nine public schools in which Indian pupils were taught under contract not enumerated here.

TABLE 3.—*Location, attendance, etc., of nonreservation schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

Name.	Date of opening.	Number of employees. ^a	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	Aug. 1, 1884	29	300	358	330
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	Dec. 11, 1908	11	100	64	57
Carlisle, Pa.....	Nov. 1, 1879	70	^b 1,200	1,063	955
Carson, Nev.....	Dec. 1, 1890	25	300	299	268
Chamberlain, S. Dak.....	Mar. 1, 1898	21	200	195	172
Chilocco, Okla.....	Jan. 25, 1884	59	650	618	553
Flandreau, S. Dak.....	Mar. 1, 1893	37	375	411	372
Fort Bidwell, Cal.....	Apr. 1, 1898	7	100	71	44
Fort Lewis, Colo.....	Mar. 1, 1892	12	150	40	35
Fort Mojave, Ariz.....	Dec. 1, 1890	19	200	195	186
Fort Shaw, Mont.....	Dec. 27, 1892	28	300	348	312
Genoa, Nebr.....	Feb. 20, 1884	30	350	335	313
Grand Junction, Colo.....	— 1886	18	200	216	185
Greenville, Cal.....	Sept. 25, 1895	9	90	103	77
Haskell Institute, Kans.....	Sept. 1, 1884	69	750	849	679
Morris, Minn.....	Apr. 3, 1897	16	160	157	139
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	Jan. 3, 1893	34	320	322	286
Phoenix, Ariz.....	Sept. 1, 1891	60	700	696	636
Pierre, S. Dak.....	Feb. 1, 1891	17	180	162	144
Pipestone, Minn.....	Feb. 1, 1893	22	240	226	213
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	Sept. 1, 1898	26	250	232	208
Salem, Oreg.....	Feb. 25, 1880	45	600	726	557
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	Oct. 1, 1890	33	400	346	323
Sherman Institute, Cal.....	July 1, 1902	49	500	672	537
Tomah, Wis.....	Jan. 17, 1893	25	275	283	241
Wahpeton, N. Dak.....	Feb. 8, 1908	13	100	101	78
Wittenberg, Wis.....	^c Aug. 24, 1895	16	120	164	132
Total.....		800	9,110	9,252	8,032

^a Excluding those receiving less than \$100 per annum.

^b 1,500 with out-of-pupils.

^c Previously a contract school.

TABLE 4.—*Location, attendance, etc., of government reservation boarding schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

Name.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:				
Colorado River.....	May 1, 1879	100	104	103
Fort Apache.....	Feb. —, 1894	150	198	185
Ilavasupai.....	July 1, 1900	46	45	38
Leupp.....	Jan. 4, 1909	70	69	65
Moqui.....	—, 1887	160	202	189
Navajo.....	Dec. 25, 1881	220	270	244
Pima.....	Sept. —, 1881	200	253	225
Rice Station.....	Dec. 1, 1900	200	228	209
Truxton Canyon.....	Apr. 1, 1901	125	108	100
Western Navajo.....	July 1, 1889	80	120	100
California:				
Fort Yuma.....	Apr. —, 1884	180	109	106
Hoopa Valley.....	Jan. 21, 1893	146	215	145
Round Valley.....	Aug. 15, 1881	125	108	89
Colorado:				
Southern Ute.....	Nov. 19, 1902	50	77	71
Idaho:				
Fort Hall.....	—, 1874	200	224	207
Fort Lapwai.....	Sept. —, 1886	130	117	84
Iowa:				
Sac and Fox.....	Oct. —, 1898	80	67	43
Kansas:				
Kickapoo.....	Oct. —, 1871	70	81	77
Minnesota:				
Bena.....	Jan. 1, 1901	40	71	57
Cass Lake.....	Jan. —, 1901	50	55	41
Cross Lake.....	—do—.....	55	77	55
Leech Lake.....	Nov. —, 1867	60	106	85
Pine Point.....	Mar. —, 1892	75	94	80
Red Lake.....	Nov. —, 1877	100	111	91
Vermilion Lake.....	Oct. —, 1899	125	155	113
White Earth.....	—, 1871	134	236	193
Wild Rice River.....	Mar. —, 1892	60	68	59
Montana:				
Blackfeet.....	Jan. —, 1883	75	92	84
Crow.....	Oct. —, 1894	150	95	78
Fort Belknap.....	Aug. —, 1891	75	62	48
Fort Peck.....	Aug. —, 1881	200	126	118
Pryor Creek.....	Feb. —, 1903	50	61	55
Tongue River.....	Sept. 1, 1904	80	86	62
Nebraska:				
Santee.....	Apr. —, 1874	70	71	48
Nevada:				
Nevada.....	Nov. —, 1882	60	85	78
Western Shoshone.....	Feb. 11, 1893	45	62	57
New Mexico:				
Jicarilla.....	Oct. 19, 1903	125	126	82
Mescalero.....	Apr. —, 1884	130	114	111
San Juan.....	Feb. 24, 1907	150	202	156
Tohatchi (Little Water).....	July 1, 1899	125	138	130
Zuni.....	Nov. —, 1896	75	101	96
North Carolina:				
Cherokee.....	Jan. 1, 1893	175	240	202
North Dakota:				
Fort Totten.....	—, 1874	300	421	365
Grand River.....	Nov. 20, 1893	120	121	107
Martin Kenel.....	—, 1878	100	98	88
Standing Rock.....	May —, 1877	136	206	157
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment.....	May 4, 1899	80	87	44
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	—, 1879	150	170	146
Fort Sill.....	Aug. —, 1891	180	184	171
Kaw.....	Dec. —, 1869	36	32	29
Osage.....	Feb. —, 1874	180	138	113
Otoe.....	Oct. —, 1875	84	84	80
Pawnee.....	—, 1865	100	108	101
Ponca.....	Jan. —, 1883	100	97	88
Rainy Mountain.....	Sept. —, 1893	140	200	151
Red Moon.....	Feb. —, 1898	70	44	36
Riverside.....	Sept. —, 1871	150	153	132
Sac and Fox.....	Jan. —, 1868	85	85	69
Seger.....	Jan. 11, 1893	150	114	103
Seneca (Quapaw).....	June —, 1872	130	194	134
Shawnee.....	May —, 1872	150	143	91
Oregon:				
Klamath.....	Feb. —, 1874	150	175	140
Umatilla.....	Jan. —, 1883	110	104	80
Warm Springs.....	Nov. —, 1897	150	86	74

TABLE 4.—*Location, attendance, etc., of government reservation boarding schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.*

Name.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River.....	Apr. —, 1893	154	155	142
Crow Creek.....	—, 1874	120	101	88
Lower Brulé.....	Oct. —, 1881	140	89	80
Pine Ridge.....	Dec. —, 1883	210	244	224
Rosebud.....	Sept. —, 1897	168	172	154
Sisseton.....	—, 1873	100	113	76
Springfield.....	Aug. 1, 1895	60	72	56
Yankton.....	Feb. —, 1882	120	102	82
Utah:				
Uintah.....	Jan. —, 1881	70	96	69
Washington:				
Colville.....	July 1, 1899	200	61	40
Puyallup.....	Oct. —, 1873	180	236	170
Tulalip.....	^a Dec. 16, 1901	134	209	185
Yakima.....	—, 1860	150	178	136
Wisconsin:				
Hayward.....	Sept. 1, 1901	215	252	217
Keshena (Green Bay).....	—, 1876	75	104	94
Lac du Flambeau.....	July 6, 1895	200	161	135
Oneida.....	Mar. 27, 1893	200	160	139
Wyoming:				
Shoshone.....	Apr. 1, 1879	180	210	191
Total.		10,233	10,988	9,236

a Prior to 1901 a contract school.

TABLE 5.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of government day schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

Name.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:			
Camp McDowell.....	40	22	19
Camp Verde.....	30	31	25
Fort Apache—			
Cibicu.....	50	49	46
Canyon.....	42	43	39
East Fork.....	40	45	40
Kaibab.....	22	22	18
Moqui—			
Oraibi.....	156	104	100
Polacca.....	61	75	69
Second Mesa.....	100	104	99
Pima—			
Blackwater.....	36	37	27
Casa Blanca.....	36	26	23
Gila Crossing.....	24	27	24
Lehli.....	30	23	21
Maricopa.....	40	34	31
Salt River.....	30	29	26
Roosevelt.....	30	20	14
San Carlos.....	60	53	42
Tucson.....	35	34	15
Western Navajo—			
Moencopi.....	35	39	34
California:			
Big Pine.....	30	18	13
Bishop.....	36	46	29
Cahuilla.....	25	23	17
Capitan Grande.....	24	25	17
Fort Bidwell—			
Likely.....	26	26	13
Independence.....	23	17	14
La Jolla.....	28	26	13
Makai.....	30	26	18
Manchester.....	18	20	8
Martinez—			
Cabazon.....	22	18	13
Martinez.....	30	29	23
Mesa Grande.....	20	17	12

TABLE 5.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of government day schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.*

Name.	Capacity.	Enroll- ment.	Average attend- ance.
California—Continued.			
Pala.....	30	40	29
Pechanga.....	26	26	22
Potter Valley.....	25	14	10
Rincon.....	26	18	11
Soboba.....	25	19	14
Tule River.....	30	34	14
Ukiah.....	20	15	7
Volcan.....	30	19	17
Colorado:			
Navajo Springs.....	20	19	15
Iowa:			
Sac and Fox—			
Mesquakie.....	25	17	3
Kansas:			
Kickapoo—			
Great Nemaha.....	40	30	14
Sac and Fox.....	40	28	15
Pottawatomie—			
Blandin.....	40	56	24
Michigan:			
Bay Mills.....	32	47	32
Minnesota:			
Leech Lake—			
Old Agency.....	24	10	6
Squaw Point.....	30	16	12
Attending Leech Lake Boarding School (day pupils).....		19	14
Nett Lake.....	25	62	29
Pipestone—			
Birch Cooley.....	36	32	16
White Earth—			
Beaupieu.....	30	39	22
Buffalo River.....	30	50	22
Pembina.....	30	40	23
Poplar Grove.....	25	28	14
Porterville.....	36	38	32
White Earth.....	50	62	33
Montana:			
Blackfeet—			
Burd.....	16	14	8
Cut Finger.....	30	12	10
Flathead—			
Carnas.....	18	12	10
Flathead.....	30	59	27
Polson.....	30	16	9
Ronan.....	30	24	10
Fort Belknap—			
Lodge Pole.....	40	29	18
Milk River.....	24	19	11
Fort Peck (4 schools).....	120	135	100
Tongue River—			
Birney.....	35	52	39
Tongue River.....	32	37	28
Nevada:			
Fallon.....	25	20	13
Fort McDermitt.....	65	63	55
Moapa River.....	30	16	12
Nevada—			
Wadsworth.....	25	15	9
Walker River.....	32	69	32
New Mexico:			
Albuquerque—			
Acomita.....	32	52	24
Isleta.....	60	103	44
Laguna.....	32	60	43
McCarty's.....	24	40	29
Mesita.....	20	21	19
Paguata.....	50	58	52
Paraje.....	32	24	18
San Felipe.....	50	34	34
Seama.....	25	23	21
Jicarilla—			
Jicarilla.....	30	25	23
Santa Fe—			
Cochiti.....	30	19	15
Jemez.....	36	48	38
Nambe.....	20	23	16
Picuris.....	18	15	14
San Ildefonso.....	32	36	23

TABLE 5.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of government day schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.*

Name.	Capacity.	Enroll- ment.	Average attendance.
New Mexico—Continued.			
Santa Fe—Continued.			
San Juan.....	45	67	48
Santa Clara.....	40	39	28
Sia.....	36	26	19
Taos.....	32	74	48
Zuni—			
Zuni.....	35	48	33
North Dakota:			
Fort Berthold (4 schools).....	155	154	110
Fort Totten (4 schools).....	125	224	113
Standing Rock (7 schools).....	196	173	124
Oklahoma:			
Ponca—			
Tonkawa.....	20	10	7
Oregon:			
Klamath—			
Modoc Point.....	20	24	11
Yainax.....	32	37	24
Siletz.....	40	52	22
Warm Springs—			
Simnasho.....	30	26	21
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River (5 schools).....	122	104	72
Pine Ridge (29 schools).....	859	733	503
Rosebud (20 schools).....	542	482	375
Washington:			
Colville (9 schools).....	252	255	157
Neah Bay—			
Neah Bay.....	70	70	47
Quileute.....	62	80	53
Puyallup—			
Jamestown.....	18	35	17
Port Gamble.....	26	21	9
Skokomish.....	40	28	13
Taholah.....	32	21	16
Tulap—			
Port Madison.....	30	25	13
Swinomish.....	60	31	20
Wisconsin:			
Keshena—			
Stockbridge No. 1.....	40	34	9
Stockbridge No. 2.....	40	29	12
La Pointe (6 schools).....	677	289	181
Oneida—			
Oneida.....	40	36	13
Total.....	6,723	6,286	4,274

TABLE 6.—*Public schools in which Indians were placed under contract with the Indian Office during the year ended June 30, 1909.*

State.	School district.	County.	Contract number of pupils.	Number of months in sessions.	Enroll- ment.	Average attendance.
California.....	Dehesa.....	San Diego.....	3	5	3	2
Nebraska.....	No. 1.....	Thurston.....	10	(a)	(a)	
Do.....	No. 13.....	do.....	34	10	34	21
Do.....	No. 14.....	do.....	8	10	8	4
Do.....	No. 20.....	Cuming.....	5	10	4	3
South Dakota.....	Swan (Lambert School).....	Charles Mix.....	17	7	14	4
Do.....	Swan (Nirschl School).....	do.....	3	6	13	3
Do.....	Swan (Streeblow School).....	do.....	7	6	7	5
Utah.....	Washakie.....	Boxelder.....	27	8	31	20
Total.....			114		114	62

a No reports received from this school.

TABLE 7.—*Indians in public schools not under government contract during the year ended June 30, 1909.*

State.	School district.	County.	Months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
California.....	Aetna.....	Amador.....	9	2	2
	Drytown.....	do.....	8	2	1
	New York Ranch.....	do.....	9	3	2
	Covelo.....	Mendocino.....	10	3	2
	Anahuaç.....	San Diego.....	8	5	2
	Bloomdale.....	do.....	8	7	5
	Mesa Grande.....	do.....	8	7	5
	Pala.....	do.....	8	10	8
	Pauma.....	do.....	7	6	3
	West Fallbrook.....	do.....	9	5	2
Kansas.....	Hiawatha.....	Brown.....	4	9	7
	Chautauqua.....	Chautauqua.....	4	17	13
	Arkansas City.....	Cowley.....	7	11	10
	Winfield.....	do.....	7	3	2
	White Cloud.....	Doniphan.....	6	19	15
	Galesburg.....	Neosho.....	6	1	1
Michigan.....	Mount Pleasant.....	Isabella.....	9	6	4
Minnesota.....	Ballclub.....	Itasca.....	8	3	3
Montana.....	Silesia.....	Carbon.....	8	3	2
	Arlee.....	Missoula.....	9	8	4
	Forsyth No. 4.....	Rosebud.....	9	5	3
	Kent.....	Sweetgrass.....	9	4	3
	Browning.....	Teton.....	9	45	27
	Poplar.....	Valley.....	9	22	14
	Columbus.....	Yellowstone.....	9	2	2
	Phelps ^a	do.....	7	4	4
Nebraska.....	Bancroft.....	Cuming.....	9	3	2
	Rulo.....	Richardson.....	7	8	6
	No. 17.....	Thurston.....	9	44	31
Oklahoma.....	Enterprise No. 104.....	Blaine.....	7	7	5
	Prairie View No. 103.....	do.....	7	17	13
	Watonga.....	do.....	9	4	2
	No. 64.....	do.....	3	1	1
	No. 65.....	do.....	4	1	1
	No. 82.....	do.....	6	1	1
	No. 99.....	do.....	3	1	1
	No. 133.....	Caddo.....	6	2	1
	Highland.....	Canadian.....	3	2	2
	Valley View.....	do.....	3	3	2
	No. 55.....	do.....	6	3	3
	No. 70.....	do.....	6	10	7
	Clinton.....	Custer.....	3	2	2
	Boulanger.....	Delaware.....	3	7	6
	Fay No. 1.....	Dewey.....	8	3	1
	Selling No. 72.....	do.....	7	3	2
	No. 96.....	do.....	4	2	2
	Newkirk.....	Kay.....	7	3	3
	St. Mary's.....	do.....	3	19	17
	Washunga.....	do.....	3	2	2
	No. 77.....	Kingfisher.....	6	3	2
	No. 83.....	do.....	6	2	2
	Adair.....	Mayes.....	3	3	3
	Bascone College.....	Muskogee.....	3	2	1
	Red Rock No. 1.....	Noble.....	9	4	2
	Red Rock No. 2.....	do.....	9	2	1
	Bigheart.....	Osage.....	6	4	3
	Brooks No. 9.....	do.....	3	1	1
	Blackburn No. 19.....	do.....	3	10	10
	Burbank No. 20.....	do.....	7	3	2
	Carlton No. 10.....	do.....	6	2	2
	Fairfax No. 25.....	do.....	7	11	11
	Foraker No. 5.....	do.....	6	9	6
	Gray Horse No. 33.....	do.....	3	1	1
	Hickman.....	do.....	5	10	9
	Hominy.....	do.....	7	45	28
	Hominy No. 39.....	do.....	3	1	1
	Lone Spring.....	do.....	3	2	1
	Mission Creek No. 9.....	do.....	3	5	5
	Nabois No. 12.....	do.....	3	1	1
	Osage.....	do.....	4	20	17
	Pawhuska.....	do.....	7	78	51
	Pawhuska No. 20.....	do.....	3	1	1
	Roosevelt.....	do.....	6	7	3
	Salt Creek.....	do.....	3	3	2
	Ware No. 13.....	do.....	3	7	7
	Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	6	15	11
	Anderson No. 52.....	Tulsa.....	7	3	3

^a Private school.

TABLE 7.—*Indians in public schools not under government contract during the year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.*

State.	School district.	County.	Months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Oklahoma.....	Bailey Ranch No. 54.....	Tulsa.....	6	2	2
	Skiatook No. 43.....	do.....	3	3	3
	Skiatook No. 51.....	do.....	3	3	3
	Glenwood.....	Washington.....	3	2	2
	Sunny Victory.....	(a).....	7	1	1
	Lower Farm.....	Lincoln.....	4	4	4
Oregon.....	Rock Creek.....	do.....	4	1	1
	Rogue River.....	Polk.....	7	29	14
	Grande Ronde.....	Yamhill.....	7	26	15
	No. 90.....	do.....	4	10	6
	Duster.....	Charles Mix.....	8	6	1
	Kuca.....	do.....	6	8	7
South Dakota.....	Schroder.....	do.....	6	12	5
	South Rouse.....	do.....	4	17	11
	Vandal.....	do.....	6	4	2
	Wahehe No. 2, Greenwood.....	do.....	7	6	5
	Wahehe No. 2, St. Pierre.....	do.....	4	10	8
	Auburn No. 162.....	King.....	9	1	1
Washington.....	No. 36.....	do.....	8	5	1
	Klingston.....	Kitsap.....	5	3	2
	No. 54.....	do.....	9	3	2
	Anacortes.....	Skagit.....	9	1	1
	Columbia High.....	do.....	6	4	2
	Fidalgo.....	do.....	9	1	1
Wisconsin.....	No. 2.....	do.....	5	1	1
	Shoultes.....	Snomanish.....	9	3	2
	Marietta No. 16.....	Whatcom.....	9	5	3
	Mountain View.....	do.....	9	9	3
	West Mountain View No. 55.....	do.....	9	1	1
	Settlement.....	Bayfield.....	8	22	16
Total.....				818	571

^a Not reported.TABLE 8.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission and mission contract schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

Name and location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
<i>Boarding schools.</i>				
Arizona:				
Globe (New Jerusalem).....	Evangelical Lutheran Church.	28	15	10
Leupp—				
Tochaco (Navajo Mission).....	Independent Mission.....	10	11	10
Navajo—				
St. Michael's.....	Catholic Church.....	150	138	121
Pima—				
St. John's.....	do.....	220	126	117
Tucson.....	Presbyterian Church.....	140	135	126
California:				
Banning (St. Boniface).....	Catholic Church.....	150	108	97
Idaho:				
Coeur d'Alene—				
De Smet.....	do.....	250	83	78
Slickpoo (St. Joseph).....	do.....	100	34	20
Michigan:				
Baraga (Holy Name).....	do.....	152	19	12
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....	do.....	200	134	130
Minnesota:				
Red Lake—				
St. Mary's.....	do.....	100	89	58
White Earth—				
St. Benedict's.....	do.....	150	100	99
Montana:				
Blackfeet—				
Holy Family.....	do.....	145	118	91
Crow—				
St. Xavier's.....	do.....	120	52	48

TABLE 8.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission and mission contract schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.*

Name and location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
<i>Boarding schools—Continued.</i>				
Montana—Continued.				
Flathead—				
St. Ignatius.....	Catholic Church	300	226	184
Fort Belknap—	.....do.....	160	145	113
St. Paul's.....				
Fort Peck—				
Wolf Point.....	Presbyterian Church.....	40	33	26
St. Peter's.....	Catholic Church.....	50	52	42
Nebraska:				
Santee—				
Normal Training.....	Congregational Church.....	125	122	82
New Mexico:				
Bernalillo.....	Catholic Church.....	125	84	76
Farmington (Navajo Mission).....	Methodist Episcopal Church.....	20	^a 14	^a 11
Gallup (Rehoboth).....	Christian Reformed Church.....	35	36	32
Liberty (Presbyterian Mission).....	Presbyterian Church.....	30	27	25
Santa Fe—				
St. Catherine's.....	Catholic Church.....	150	161	150
North Dakota:				
Standing Rock—				
St. Elizabeth's.....	Episcopal Church.....	60	64	57
Oklahoma: ^b				
Kiowa—				
Cache Creek.....	Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	50	49	45
Mary Gregory.....	Presbyterian Church.....	60	35	29
St. Patrick's.....	Catholic Church.....	100	93	87
Shawnee—				
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's).....	.....do.....	100	52	40
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's).....	.....do.....	100	70	52
Oregon:				
Umatilla—				
Kate Drexel.....	.....do.....	150	60	48
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River—				
Oahe.....	Congregational Church.....	75	20	16
Rosebud—				
St. Mary's.....	Episcopal Church.....	70	71	65
Sisseton—				
Goodwill Mission.....	Presbyterian Church.....	80	62	43
Washington:				
Colville—				
Sacred Heart Academy.....	Catholic Church.....	90	33	29
St. Mary's.....	.....do.....	100	74	49
Puyallup—				
St. George's.....	.....do.....	70	59	42
Wisconsin:				
Eland (Bethany Mission).....	Evangelical Lutheran Church.....	50	42	30
Keshena—				
Red Springs (Lutheran Mission).....	Lutheran Church.....	70	79	37
La Pointe—				
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	Catholic Church.....	65	71	56
Odanah.....	.....do.....	200	119	105
Wyoming:				
Shoshone—				
St. Stephen's.....	.....do.....	120	120	86
Shoshone Mission.....	Episcopal Church.....	20	15	13
	Total.....	4,580	3,250	2,687
<i>Day schools.</i>				
Arizona:				
Pima—				
St. John's ^c	Catholic Church.....	40	37	
San Xavier's.....	.....do.....	165	95	64
Kansas:				
Pottawatomie—				
Mayetta.....	Methodist Episcopal Church.....	25	25	15
Michigan:				
Baraga ^d	Catholic Church.....	42	16	

^a Taken from 1908 report.^b For schools in Five Civilized Tribes see Table 11.^c Attend St. John's boarding school.^d Attend Baraga boarding school.

TABLE 8.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission and mission contract schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.*

Name and location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
<i>Day schools—Continued.</i>				
Montana:				
Crow— Lodge Grass.....	Baptist Home Missionary Society.....	50	39	37
Fort Peck— Wolf Point ^a	Presbyterian Church.....		11	
Nebraska:				
Santee— Normal Training ^b	Congregational Church.....		6	4
New Mexico:				
Jemez.....	Catholic Church.....	125	60	48
Oklahoma:				
Cheyenne and Arapahoe— St. Luke.....	Episcopal Church.....	60	33	30
Kiowa— Mount Scott.....	Methodist Episcopal Church South.....	35	21	10
Wisconsin:				
Oneida— Adventist Mission.....	Seventh Day Adventist.....	25	28	11
Hobart Mission.....	Episcopal Church.....	19	29	13
Total.....		504	434	292
<i>Contract boarding schools.</i>				
Montana:				
Tongue River— St. Labre's.....	Catholic Church.....	60	61	57
Oklahoma:				
Osage— St. John's.....	do.....	65	31	27
St. Louis.....	do.....	75	65	57
Seneca— St. Mary's.....	do.....	45	43	38
South Dakota:				
Crow Creek— Immaculate Conception.....	do.....	75	63	58
Pine Ridge— Holy Rosary.....	do.....	240	253	207
Rosebud— St. Francis.....	do.....	325	314	272
Wisconsin:				
Keshena— Menominee (St. Joseph's).....	do.....	220	220	203
Total.....		1,105	1,050	919
Virginia:				
Hampton (Normal and Agricultural Institute).	Contract and Independent.....	150	89	66

^a Attend Wolf Point boarding school.^b Attend Santee Normal Training School.TABLE 9.—*Pupils contracted for and attending contract schools during the year ended June 30, 1909.*

Name of school.	Tribe.	Number of pupils.	Rate per capita	Amount of contract.	Average attendance.	Amount paid.
St. Joseph's Industrial.....	Menominee.....	150	\$108	\$16,200	145—	\$15,554.56
St. Louis.....	Osage.....	75	125	9,375	57—	7,012.55
St. John's.....	do.....	65	125	8,125	27—	3,334.39
St. Mary's.....	Quapaw.....	9	108	972	9	972.00
St. Francis.....	Rosebud Sioux.....	250	108	27,000	250	27,540.00
Holy Rosary.....	Pine Ridge Sioux.....	200	108	21,600	200	21,560.30
St. Labre's.....	Northern Cheyenne, Tongue River.	60	108	6,480	57—	6,118.00
Immaculate Conception.....	Crow Creek.....	50	108	5,400	38+	4,157.11
Do.....	Lower Brule.....	6	108	648	6	648.00
Total.....		865		95,800	789	86,896.91

TABLE 10.—*School statistics for thirty-three years.*INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1909.^a

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. ^b		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878.....	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879.....	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880.....	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1881.....	68	.....	106	.....	174	4,976
1882.....	71	3,077	76	1,637	147	4,714
1883.....	80	3,793	88	1,893	168	5,086
1884.....	87	4,723	98	2,237	185	6,960
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886.....	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887.....	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888.....	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889.....	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890.....	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891.....	146	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892.....	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893.....	156	13,635	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894.....	157	14,457	115	2,639	272	17,220
1895.....	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1896.....	156	15,683	140	3,579	296	19,262
1897.....	145	15,026	143	3,650	288	18,676
1898.....	148	16,112	149	3,536	297	19,648
1899.....	149	16,891	147	3,631	296	20,522
1900.....	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
1901.....	161	19,464	143	3,613	304	23,077
1902.....	163	20,576	136	3,544	299	24,120
1903.....	162	20,772	144	3,610	306	24,382
1904.....	162	21,582	141	3,522	303	25,104
1905.....	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1906.....	169	21,848	149	3,644	318	25,492
1907.....	173	21,825	168	3,977	341	25,802
1908.....	170	21,725	173	4,239	343	25,964
1909.....	161	20,940	202	4,678	363	25,568

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000	.....	1894.....	\$2,243,497	c 3.50
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1895.....	2,060,695	c 8.87
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1896.....	2,056,515	c 2.00
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1897.....	2,517,265	22.45
1881.....	75,000	.....	1898.....	2,631,771	4.54
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1899.....	2,638,390	.25
1883.....	487,200	260.00	1900.....	2,936,080	11.28
1884.....	675,200	38.00	1901.....	3,080,367	4.91
1885.....	992,800	47.00	1902.....	3,244,250	5.32
1886.....	1,100,065	10.00	1903.....	3,531,250	8.84
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1904.....	3,522,950	c .23
1888.....	1,179,916	c 2.60	1905.....	3,880,740	10.15
1889.....	1,348,015	14.00	1906.....	3,777,100	c 2.67
1890.....	1,364,568	1.00	1907.....	3,925,830	3.93
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1908.....	4,105,715	4.58
1892.....	2,291,650	24.30	1909.....	4,008,825	c 2.36
1893.....	2,315,612	1.04	1910.....	3,757,909	c 6.26

^a Some of the figures in this table as printed prior to 1896 were taken from reports of the superintendent of Indian schools. As revised, they are all taken from the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Prior to 1882 the figures include the New York schools.

^b Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.

c Decrease.

TABLE 11.—*Location, attendance, etc., of the schools among the Five Civilized Tribes.*

Name of school.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months in session.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.
<i>Cherokee boarding.</i>					
Cherokee Female Seminary.....	213	171	9	\$22,833.51	\$133.53
Cherokee Male Seminary.....	159	131	9	17,519.89	133.74
Cherokee Orphan Asylum.....	79	59	12	11,682.48	198.01
Colored Boarding.....	55	43	9	5,270.10	122.56
Total.....	506	404	.....	57,305.98	141.85
<i>Chickasaw boarding.</i>					
Bloomfield Seminary.....	126	71	9	14,289.97	201.26
Chickasaw Orphan Home.....	110	58	12	15,719.85	271.03
Collins Institute.....	92	56	9	11,390.84	203.41
El Meta Bond College <i>a</i>	14	12	9	1,312.17	109.35
Harley Academy.....	122	54	9	11,401.71	211.14
Murray Agricultural and Mechanical State.....	28	17	6	1,216.64	71.56
Rock Academy.....	84	41	9	9,607.36	234.32
St. Agnes Academy <i>a</i>	44	29	9	3,094.72	106.71
St. Elizabeth's Convent <i>a</i>	19	16	9	1,729.48	108.09
Selvidge Business College <i>a</i>	5	3	9	362.69	120.89
Sulphur.....	90	64	8	8,511.10	132.98
Total.....	734	421	.....	78,636.53	186.79
<i>Choctaw boarding.</i>					
Armstrong Male Academy.....	124	108	9	18,296.59	169.41
Chishoktak.....	46	38	9	3,146.13	82.79
Durant <i>a</i>	69	49	7	3,748.12	76.49
Jones Male Academy.....	134	122	9	20,283.38	166.25
Murrow Orphan Home <i>a</i>	41	37	9	4,037.32	109.12
Old Goodland.....	66	56	9	4,820.19	86.07
St. Agnes Academy <i>a</i>	31	13	6	958.54	73.73
St. Agnes Mission <i>a</i>	34	33	9	2,159.76	65.44
St. Joseph <i>a</i>	11	9	6	658.26	73.14
Tuskahoma Female Academy.....	130	113	9	20,103.89	177.91
Wheelock Academy.....	117	111	9	17,901.08	161.27
Total.....	803	689	.....	96,113.26	139.50
<i>Creek boarding.</i>					
Creek Orphan Home.....	99	63	12	9,467.12	150.27
Euchee.....	177	93	9	11,814.99	127.04
Eufaula High.....	130	79	9	10,458.78	132.38
Nuyakaa.....	114	83	8	5,640.00	67.95
Pecan Creek.....	92	61	9	6,555.78	107.47
Tullahassee Boarding and Orphan (2 schools).....	117	81	9	9,341.01	115.32
Wealaka.....	74	61	9	7,986.93	130.93
Wetumka.....	126	72	9	9,743.31	135.32
Total.....	929	593	.....	71,007.92	119.74
<i>Seminole boarding.</i>					
Emahaka Academy.....	122	85	8	11,311.88	133.08
Mekusekey Academy.....	137	82	8	10,956.40	133.61
Total.....	259	167	.....	22,268.28	133.34
Grand total for boarding schools.....	3,231	2,274	.....	325,331.97	143.07

Day schools.	Number in operation.	Enrollment.			Cost.
		Indian.	White.	Negro.	
Cherokee.....	310	3,581	7,797	897	61,138.13
Chickasaw.....	332	665	14,068	1,523	56,024.96
Choctaw.....	314	1,329	11,563	2,126	61,378.21
Creek.....	253	581	5,203	3,954	43,631.58
Seminole.....	34	13	727	266	5,371.66
Total for day schools.....	1,243	6,169	39,358	8,766	227,544.54

a Private School.

TABLE 12.—*Employees in Indian school and agency services.*

Position.	School service.		Agency service.		Total.	Range of salaries.
	Non-Indian.	Indian.	Non-Indian.	Indian.		
Supervisors.....	9				9	\$2,000 to \$2,500
Superintendents.....	127	6			133	800 to 2,500
Assistant superintendents.....	5				5	1,200 to 1,800
Day-school inspectors.....	5				5	1,000 to 1,300
Clerks.....	67	12	301	70	450	240 to 1,600
Physicians.....	47	1	90	1	139	250 to 1,600
Disciplinarians.....	17	33			50	420 to 1,000
Principals.....	47	1			48	660 to 1,600
Teachers.....	505	33			538	400 to 900
Kindergartners.....	29	2			31	600 to 720
Industrial teachers.....	60	15	4		79	600 to 900
Superintendents of industries.....	3				3	1,000
Teachers of agriculture.....	3				3	800 to 1,200
Dairymen.....	7	1			8	500 to 840
Gardeners.....	18	14			32	360 to 1,000
Nurses.....	39	2	3	1	45	500 to 780
Matrons and housekeepers.....	268	37	3	1	309	180 to 840
Assistant matrons.....	98	54			152	180 to 660
Field matrons.....			45	7	52	300 to 720
Cooks and bakers.....	118	78	1	4	201	160 to 800
Laundresses.....	82	44			126	180 to 600
Seamstresses.....	101	34			135	240 to 800
Blacksmiths and carpenters.....	61	14	82	40	197	250 to 1,000
Engineers.....	63	33	16	8	120	200 to 1,200
General mechanics.....			24	18	42	250 to 1,000
Farmers.....	47	13	177	89	326	120 to 900
Shoe and harness makers.....	15	15	1	6	37	180 to 880
Tailors.....	8	5			13	600 to 900
Indian assistants.....		32			32	150 to 600
Sawyers and millers.....			15	7	22	720 to 900
Superintendents of live stock.....			6	1	7	720 to 1,500
Stockmen.....			6	3	9	720 to 900
Herders.....					20	300 to 720
Butchers.....					20	120 to 480
Overseers.....			4	4	8	800 to 1,500
Line riders.....			5	15	20	420 to 840
Teamsters.....					14	120 to 600
Indian judges.....					141	60 to 84
Interpreters.....					24	120 to 600
Indian police.....					729	240 to 300
Laborers.....	54	21	43	101	219	120 to 720
All others.....	48	49	49	47	193	
Total.....	1,951	549	875	1,371	4,746	
Total school and agency.....						4,746
Irrigation, allotment, and lumber operations.....						313
Miscellaneous.....						38
Total.....						5,097

TABLE 13.—*Buildings, etc., erected, plans prepared, and buildings in course of construction during fiscal years 1908-1909.*

BUILDINGS ERECTED.

Buildings, etc.	School.
Schoolhouse.....	Fort Peck School, Mont.
Dormitory.....	Crow Creek School, S. Dak.
Tank and tower, water main, etc.....	Otoe School, Okla.
Artesian well.....	Lower Brûlé Agency, S. Dak.
Water system.....	Martinez School, Cal.
Tank and tower.....	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.
Laundry machinery.....	Leupp School, Ariz.
Heating system.....	Wittenberg School, Wis.
Addition to storehouse.....	Sherman Institute, Cal.
Barn.....	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.
Grist and saw mill.....	Ronan Subagency, Mont.
Water system.....	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.
Hospital.....	Leupp School, Ariz.

TABLE 13.—*Buildings, etc., erected, plans prepared, and buildings in course of construction during fiscal years 1908-1909—Continued.*

BUILDINGS ERECTED—Continued.

Buildings, etc.	School.
Quarters and schoolhouse.....	Sugar Point Day School, Minn.
Do.....	Squaw Point Day School, Minn.
Do.....	Blandin Day School, Kans.
Do.....	Fallon Day School, Nev.
Do.....	Old Agency School, Minn.
Do.....	Kewankah School, Kans.
Do.....	Witchewah School, Kans.
Do.....	La Jara School, N. Mex.
Do.....	Decora School, Nebr.

PLANS FOR BUILDINGS PREPARED, BUT NOT UNDER CONTRACT.

Schoolhouse, quarters, stable, etc.....	San Juan and Taos Day Schools, N. Mex.
Employees' quarters.....	Wittenberg School, Wis.
Steam heating.....	Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.
Gravity water system.....	Rapid City, S. Dak.
Hospital.....	Wahpeton School, N. Dak.
Quarters and sidewalks.....	Wahpeton School, N. Dak.
Schoolhouse.....	Navajo School, Ariz.
Water and sewer.....	Wild Rice River School, Minn.
Schoolhouse.....	Klamath School, Oreg.
Bridge.....	Pawnee Agency, Okla.
Do.....	Pala Indian Reservation, Cal.
Employees' quarters.....	Independence School, Cal.
Laundry.....	Canton Insane Asylum, S. Dak.
Schoolhouse.....	Chilocco School, Okla.
Electric lighting.....	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.
Day school and assembly hall.....	Nevada School, Ariz.
Schoolhouse.....	Cornfields Day School, Ariz.
Quarters, schoolhouse, etc.....	Bishop School, Cal.

BUILDINGS, ETC., IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Mess hall.....	Crow Creek School, S. Dak.
Schoolhouse.....	Clearilla School, N. Mex.
Industrial building.....	Rapid City School, S. Dak.
Septic tank.....	Do.
Dormitory.....	Osage School, Okla.
Quarters.....	Riverside School, Okla.
Office building.....	Santa Fe School, N. Mex.
Two day-school plants.....	Round Lake and Elbow Lake, Minn.
Three day-school plants.....	Klamath Reservation, Oreg.
Lovelock day school (quarters and school).....	Lovelock School, Nev.
Quarters and schoolhouse.....	Lummi Day School, Wash.
Quarters, schoolhouse, and outhouses.....	Allen Day School, Colo.
Dormitory, schoolhouse, office, laundry, and 2 quarters.....	Puyallup School, Wash.
Dormitory, quarters, laundry, warehouse, gas house, and water and sewer systems.....	Chin Lee School, Ariz. ^a

^a The contract for the Chin Lee School is in course of preparation.

TABLE 14.—*Volume of business in Indian warehouses, 1909.*

	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>	
New York warehouse.....	20,448	2,640,235	\$495,350.59			
Chicago warehouse.....	111,327	31,191,327	524,528.74	5	712	\$50.00
St. Louis warehouse.....	38,799	2,268,379	213,165.03	12	322	3.33
Omaha warehouse.....	41,663	2,884,567	84,527.85			
San Francisco warehouse.....	38,715	3,470,665	141,547.46			
Total.....	250,952	42,455,173	1,459,119.67	17	1,034	53.33

TABLE 14—*Volume of business in Indian warehouses, 1909—Continued.*

	Mailed:			Number of contract requisitions issued.	Number of open-market purchases made.	Total.
	Number.	Weight.	Value.			
		Pounds.				
New York warehouse.....	1,006	2,962	\$2,569.73	58	272	330
Chicago warehouse.....	822	1,852	1,791.48	149	1,387	1,536
St. Louis warehouse.....	69	145	57.75	298	326	624
Omaha warehouse.....	137	130	116.41	92	125	217
San Francisco warehouse.....	33	42	25.12	258	59	317
Total.....	2,127	5,131	4,560.49	855	2,169	3,024
Total shipments.....						253,096
Total weight.....					pounds..	42,461.333
Total value.....						\$1,463,733.40

TABLE 15.—*Per capita payments made in fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

Tribes.	Number of Indians.	Per capita.	Amount.
Bannock and Shoshone.....	488	\$8.20	\$4,001.60
Do.....	1,357	36.80	49,937.60
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	250	8.75	2,187.50
Do.....	241	9.03	2,176.23
Do.....	533	8.75	4,663.75
Do.....	149	9.30	1,385.70
Do.....	500	9.02	4,510.00
Do.....	2,015	9.00	18,135.00
Do.....	1,211	9.63	11,661.93
Do.....	548	9.62	5,271.76
Cheyenne River Sioux.....	2,614	30.00	78,420.00
Chippewa:			
Bois Forte.....	640	7.15	4,576.00
Grand Portage.....	326	6.55	2,135.30
Cass Lake.....	460	6.35	2,921.00
Do.....	62	6.32	391.84
Gull Lake.....	376	6.32	2,376.32
Leech Lake.....	840	6.35	5,334.00
Fond du Lac.....	112	6.32	707.54
Do.....	933	6.56	6,120.48
Mille Lac Removal.....	1,296	6.32	8,190.72
Do.....	273	6.90	1,883.70
Pembina.....	354	6.32	2,237.28
Red Lake.....	1,366	14.65	20,011.90
Ottertail.....	759	6.32	4,796.88
White Earth.....	1,932	6.32	12,210.24
White Oak Point Removal.....	471	6.35	2,990.85
Do.....	247	6.32	1,561.04
Cœur d'Alene.....	519	16.00	8,304.00
Crow.....	1,788	16.00	28,608.00
Devils Lake.....	983	30.52	30,001.16
Flathead and Confederated.....	2,263	10.00	22,630.00
Grande Ronde.....	97	15.30	1,484.10
Gros Ventre, etc.....	1,118	20.00	22,360.00
Iowas in Oklahoma.....	84	569.19	47,811.96
Klawa, Comanche, and Apache.....	2,965	100.00	296,500.00
Do.....	1,018	25.00	25,450.00
Do.....	3,048	51.50	156,972.00
Klamath.....	1,060	16.50	17,490.00
Do.....	1,034	33.84	34,990.56
Lower Brûlé.....	493	9.65	4,757.45
Menominee.....	3,009	30.00	90,270.00
Mescalero Apache.....	482	9.00	4,338.00
North Carolina Cherokee.....	1,939	20.00	38,780.00
Oglala Sioux.....	727	50.00	36,350.00
Do.....	7,159	3.75	26,846.25
Oneidas of Wisconsin.....	2,253	.44	991.32
Osage.....	202	163.02	30,910.04
Osage (4 payments).....	2,230	380.00	847,400.00
Otoe and Missouria.....	163	44.60	7,269.80
Pawnee.....	668	37.40	24,983.20
Ponca.....	623	3.97	2,473.31
Pottawatomie (Prairie band).....	703	5.70	4,007.10
Do.....	711	5.66	4,024.26

TABLE 15.—*Per capita payments made in fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.*

Tribes.	Number of Indians.	Per capita.	Amount.
Rosebud.....	5,229	\$8.00	\$41,832.00
Do.....	5,029	29.75	149,612.75
Sac and Fox, Oklahoma.....	517	192.26	99,398.42
Do.....	532	44.41	23,626.12
Do.....	538	5.29	2,846.02
Do.....	535	209.65	112,162.75
Sac and Fox, Iowa.....	353	24.29	8,574.37
Do.....	350	24.50	8,575.00
Santee.....	279	4.08	1,138.32
Seminole.....	3,124	28.00	87,472.00
Seneca, New York.....	518	12.60	6,576.80
Do.....	2,298	7.00	16,086.00
Siletz.....	30	29.82	894.60
Sisseton.....	4,440	157.40	698,856.00
Shoshone and Arapahoe.....	1,755	6.00	10,530.00
Southern Ute.....	466	25.96	12,097.36
Standing Rock.....	3,498	14.75	51,595.50
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	585	4.87	2,848.95
Tongue River.....	501	2.40	1,202.40
Tule River.....	157	13.20	2,072.40
Utes:			
Uintah.....	449	18.80	8,441.20
White River.....	312	18.60	5,803.20
Uncompahgre.....	497	18.70	9,293.90
Winnebagoes-Nebraska.....	1,137	8.79	9,942.23
Winnebagoes-Wisconsin.....	1,301	20.70	26,930.70
Yankton Sioux.....	1,751	6.85	11,994.35
Do.....	1,747	8.00	13,976.00
Do.....	1,553	6.75	10,482.75
Total.....			\$3,511,661.04

TABLE 16.—*Payment of individual shares of tribal trust funds.*

Tribe.	Number.	Pro rata share.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	144	\$357.75
Cheyenne River.....	1	144.88
Lower Brûlé.....	2	178.88
Omaha.....	309	270.63
Pine Ridge.....	1	133.82
Pottawatomie (Prairie band).....	1	296.51
Roselnd.....	1	146.63
Uintah.....	1	856.57
Yankton.....	373	274.18

TABLE 17.—*Allotments issued and approved since the annual report for 1908.*

ISSUED.

Reservation.	Number.	Reservation.	Number.
Cheyenne River.....	216	Standing Rock.....	1,622
Flathead.....	2,378	Turtle Mountain.....	326
Klwa, Comanche, and Apache.....	1	Yakima.....	4
Pine Ridge.....	828	Total.....	6,654
Rosebud.....	800		
Rosebud (Ileu).....	479		

APPROVED BUT NOT ISSUED.

Navajo.....	470	Lower Brûlé.....	150
Crow (schedule "A").....	38	Cheyenne River.....	340
Quinalt.....	348	Total.....	1,346

TABLE 18.—*Allotments in the Five Civilized Tribes.*

SEMINOLE NATION.

	Acres.
Total area of Seminole Nation.....	365,851.67
Total area reserved from allotment for townsites, watersheds, railroad rights of way, churches, schools, and cemeteries.....	2,275.63
 Total area which was subject to allotment.....	 363,576.04
Total area of allotted land.....	360,969.40
 Total area of unallotted land.....	 2,606.64

CREEK NATION.

Total area of Creek Nation.....	3,079,094.61
Total area reserved for townsites, railroad rights of way, etc.....	16,011.53
 Total area subject to allotment.....	 3,063,083.08
Allotted prior to July 1, 1908.....	2,990,159.42
Allotted from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.....	4,438.79
Unallotted July 1, 1909.....	68,484.87
 Total.....	 3,063,083.08

CHEROKEE NATION.

Total area of Cherokee Nation.....	4,420,067.73
Reserved from allotment for townsites, railroad rights of way, schools, churches, etc. (approximate).....	21,000.00
 Total area subject to allotment.....	 4,399,067.73
Allotted prior to July 1, 1909.....	4,316,875.73
Allotted from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.....	34,296.29
Unallotted July 1, 1909.....	47,895.71
 Total.....	 4,399,067.73

CHOCTAW NATION.

Total area of Choctaw Nation.....	6,953,048.07
Total area reserved from allotment for townsites, coal and asphalt segregations, railroad rights of way, churches, schools, and cemeteries.....	462,533.06
 Total area which was subject to allotment April 15, 1903, the date of the institution of the land offices at Atoka and Tishomingo.....	6,490,515.01
Total area allotted up to and including June 30, 1909.....	4,363,145.79
 Total area of unallotted land June 30, 1909.....	2,127,369.22
Total area reserved for proposed forest reserve.....	1,373,324.62
 Total area subject to allotment June 30, 1909.....	754,044.60

CHICKASAW NATION.

Total area of Chickasaw Nation.....	4,707,904.28
Total area reserved from allotment for townsites, coal and asphalt, sulphur springs, railroad rights of way, churches, schools, and cemeteries.....	45,074.89
 Total area which was subject to allotment April 15, 1903, the date of the institution of the land offices at Atoka and Tishomingo.....	4,662,829.39
Total area allotted up to and including June 30, 1909.....	3,904,317.18
 Total area subject to allotment June 30, 1909.....	758,512.21

TABLE 19.—*Purchase of land for California Indians.*

Name of band.	Acres.	Purchase price.
Grindstone.....	80	\$1,050.00
Potter Valley.....	16	2,000.00
Upper Lake.....	144	5,000.00
Guidiville.....	50	2,000.00
Tachee, Le Moore, or Mussel Slough.....	80	3,300.00
Sherwood.....	230	5,750.00
Trinidad.....	60	1,198.40
Ruffy's.....	441	2,208.00
Eel River.....	20	2,000.00
Coyote Valley.....	100	2,484.80
Redwood Valley and Little River.....	80	2,000.00
Total.....	1,301	28,991.20

TABLE 20.—*Lands within Indian reservations set aside and reserved for townsite purposes by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.^a*

Reservation.	Townsite.	Approximate area.
Coeur d'Alene.....	Desmet.....	120
Do.....	Worley.....	120
Colville.....	Okanagan.....	^b 2,570.82
Fort Peck.....	Chelsea.....	106.50
Do.....	Clair.....	90
Do.....	Brockton.....	122.24
Do.....	Frazer.....	80
Do.....	Macon.....	80
Do.....	Milk River.....	102.09
Do.....	Oswego.....	80
Do.....	Poplar.....	135
Do.....	Sprole.....	77.01
Do.....	Wolfe Point.....	160
Total.....		4,023.66

^a The town lots within these townsites are to be sold under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in accordance with the several acts of Congress providing for their disposal.

^b Temporarily withdrawn. Investigation as to the proper location within this area for townsite purposes now in progress.

TABLE 21.—*Permits issued for grazing stock on Indian tribal lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

Reservation.	Permits.	Term.	Head.	Rate per head.	Annual tax.
Blackfeet.....	9	1 year.....	5,536	\$1.50	\$8,304.00
	1	6 months.....	160	.75	120.00
Colorado River.....	1	1 year.....	20	1.00	20.00
Colville.....	12	do.....	4,720	1.50	7,080.00
Flathead.....	1	do.....	500	1.00	500.00
Fort Apache.....	16	do.....	2,424	1.00	2,424.00
	4	6 months.....	1,295	.50	647.50
	1	do.....	30	.54	16.20
	1	do.....	^a 4,000	.10	400.00
	1	do.....	2,000	1.00	2,000.00
Fort Belknap.....	1	1 year.....	^b 10	2.00	20.00
	1	do.....	50	1.00	50.00
Fort Berthold.....	12	do.....	1,364	1.50	2,046.00
	2	6 months.....	300	1.00	300.00
	8	1 year.....	^b 1,203	2.00	2,406.00
Fort Lewis.....	20	6 months.....	5,115	.50	2,557.50
	1	do.....	^a 1,500	.125	187.50
Fort Peck.....	9	1 year.....	1,268	1.00	1,268.00
	3	do.....	^b 183	1.50	274.50
Klamath.....	10	do.....	707	1.50	1,060.50
	1	do.....	^a 2,500	.16	400.00

TABLE 21.—*Permits issued for grazing stock on Indian tribal lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.*

Reservation.	Permits.	Term.	Head.	Rate per head.	Annual tax.
Mescalero.....	1	1 year.....	a 1,600	\$0.25	\$400.00
	5	.....do.....	325	1.00	325.00
Nevada.....	2	.....do.....	250	1.00	250.00
	2	.....do.....	a 14,000	.10	1,400.00
Rosebud.....	11	.....do.....	7,092	1.50	10,638.00
San Carlos.....	1	.....do.....	1,600	1.00	1,600.00
Truxton Cañon.....	9	.....do.....	3,430	1.00	3,430.00
Tule River.....	4	4 months.....	a 11,566	.12	1,387.92
Western Shoshone.....	10	1 year.....	1,125	1.00	1,125.00
Warm Springs.....	11	.....do.....	184	1.50	276.00
	3	.....do.....	a 6,120	.25	1,530.00
Yakima.....	8	5 months.....	738	1.50	1,107.00
	1	4½ months.....	b 18	2.00	36.00
	12	.....do.....	21,975	.20	4,395.00
Total.....	195	.....	104,908	.....	59,981.62

^a Sheep.^b Horses.TABLE 22.—*Leases issued for grazing stock on tribal lands for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

Reservation.	Leases.	Kind.	Term.	Acres.	Rate per acre.	Annual rental.
Cheyenne River.....	2	Grazing.....	5 years.....	468,476	Cents. 4½	\$21,181.42
Kickapoo.....	1	.....do.....	2 years.....	34	.....	20.00
Total.....	3	.....	.....	468,510	.....	21,201.42

TABLE 23.—*Indians permitted to lease without departmental control.*

Cantonment, Okla.....	7	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.....	447
Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla.....	26	Ponca, Okla.....	13
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	2	Seger, Okla.....	7
Colville, Wash.....	1	Shawnee, Okla.....	1
Fort Lapwai, Idaho.....	4	Sisseton, S. Dak.....	1
Kaw, Okla.....	17	Tulalip, Wash.....	10
Klamath, Oreg.....	6	Umatilla, Oreg.....	183
Omaha, Nebr.....	13	Yankton, S. Dak.....	218
Otoe, Okla.....	1	Total.....	961
Pawnee, Okla.....	4		

TABLE 24.—*Farming and grazing leases approved since August 15, 1908.*

Cantonment, Okla.....	136	Pottawatomie, Kans.....	267
Carson, Nev.....	2	Rosebud, S. Dak.....	16
Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla.....	278	Round Valley, Cal.....	6
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	2	Sac and Fox, Okla.....	133
Colville, Wash.....	17	Santee, Nebr.....	73
Crow, Mont.....	35	Seger, Okla.....	240
Flathead, Mont.....	8	Shawnee, Okla.....	115
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.....	2	Shoshone, Wyo.....	18
Fort Lapwai, Idaho.....	330	Sisseton, S. Dak.....	480
Fort Peck, Mont.....	1	Southern Ute, Colo.....	5
Fort Totten, N. Dak.....	34	Standing Rock, N. Dak.....	2
Kaw, Okla.....	49	Uintah and Ouray, Utah.....	23
Kickapoo, Kans.....	142	Umatilla, Oreg.....	322
Kiowa, Okla.....	598	Union, Okla.....	69
Klamath, Oreg.....	156	Walker River, Nev.....	4
Leech Lake, Minn.....	2	Winnebago, Nebr.....	291
Omaha, Nebr.....	261	Yakima, Wash.....	93
Osage, Okla.....	51	Yankton, S. Dak.....	138
Otoe, Okla.....	358	Total.....	5,321
Pawnee, Okla.....	380		
Ponca, Okla.....	184		

TABLE 25.—*Mining leases approved since August 15, 1908.*

Union, Okla.:			
Lead and zinc.			4
Coal and asphalt.			17
Oil and gas.			1,227
Shoshone, Wyo.:			
Oil, gas, coal, petroleum, etc.			6
Total.			1,254

TABLE 26.—*Expenditures for irrigation work on Indian reservations for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, and total expenditures to that date.*

Reservation.	Expenditures during fiscal year 1909.			Expenditures to June 30, 1909.
	Salaries and wages.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
Blackfeet.	\$48,240.41	\$13,695.40	\$61,935.81	\$87,188.23
Camp McDowell.	86.25		86.25	139.25
Carson.				13,385.99
Carson Sink.		12,081.23	12,081.23	12,081.23
Colorado River.				12,210.15
Crow.	38,222.98	3,207.88	41,430.86	914,403.31
Flathead.	32,626.69	11,773.58	44,400.27	62,198.61
Fort Apache.				500.00
Fort Belknap.	21,779.53	2,554.38	24,333.91	136,462.32
Fort Hall.	89,403.55	200,629.65	290,033.20	512,703.76
Fort Lapwai.	592.00		592.00	2,895.70
Fort Lewis School.				248.45
Fort Mojave.				3,529.24
Fort Peck.	12,532.74	3,360.01	15,892.75	29,789.05
Fort Shaw School.				915.46
Genoa School.				500.00
Hualapai.				1,410.00
Jicarilla.				1,191.67
Klamath.				19,893.76
Lemhi.				2,449.04
Mescalero.				6,704.87
Mission Reserves.	11,391.49	10,736.93	22,128.42	75,344.94
Moapa.				49.13
Navajo and Moqui.	16,235.49	13,700.55	29,936.04	147,973.96
Nevada and Pyramid Lake.	499.25		499.25	41,142.36
Perris School.				3,172.03
Phoenix School.	499.25	38.57	537.82	1,330.62
Pima.	12,879.38	16,820.54	29,699.92	181,596.95
Pine Ridge.				4,729.03
Pueblos.	4,210.38	816.18	5,026.56	5,026.56
Rosebud.				5,740.00
San Carlos.	824.33	1,464.18	2,288.51	55,401.04
Santa Fe School.				5,340.50
San Xavier.	331.00		331.00	2,120.70
Southern California.				24,613.08
Southern Ute.	6,494.74	2,585.02	9,079.76	69,378.51
Tongue River.		375.85	375.85	
Tule River.	25,658.42	1,619.91	27,278.33	88,783.96
Uintah.	111,519.81	25,977.99	137,497.80	524,132.42
Walker River.	29,539.93	1,747.88	31,287.81	53,738.05
Warm Springs.				200.00
Western Navajo School.	157.50		157.50	157.50
Western Shoshone.	193.50		193.50	23,625.93
Wind River.	83,146.36	20,312.57	103,458.93	381,064.24
Yakima.	35,887.47	5,879.59	41,767.06	207,571.46
Yankton.				4,716.72
Zuni.	31,434.11	4,986.58	36,420.69	372,620.91
General.	10,346.45	4,784.23	15,130.68	50,426.84
Total.	624,733.01	359,148.70	983,881.71	4,154,435.65

The above expenditures for 1909 include payments for Indian labor and teams on several reservations, as follows:

Crow.	\$6,245.15	Uintah.	\$6,015.50
Fort Belknap.	18,867.91	Walker River.	19,183.20
Fort Hall.	21,529.09	Wind River.	31,051.19
Mission Reserves.	7,159.00	Yakima.	17,807.96
Navajo and Moqui.	9,132.14	Zuni.	12,547.95
Pueblos.	2,176.99	Total.	161,827.47
Tongue River.	10,111.39		

TABLE 27.—Leases in effect June 30, 1909, on the segregated coal and asphalt lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

[The leases run for a period of thirty years from date.]

COAL.

Lessee.	Number.	Acres.	Date of lease.
Bache & Denman Coal Co.	1	960	Apr. 1, 1902
Bolein-Darnall Coal Co.	1	960	July 3, 1899
Do.	1	960	Aug. 20, 1901
Brewer Coal and Mining Co.	1	610	Aug. 27, 1902
Cameron Coal and Mercantile Co.	1	960	July 5, 1902
Central Coal and Coke Co.	4	3,840	Apr. 16, 1902
Chambers Coal and Mining Co.	1	960	Nov. 13, 1901
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R. Co.	19	17,760	Feb. 21, 1899
Coalgate Co.	1	960	Aug. 23, 1902
Do.	1	960	Apr. 7, 1902
Degnan & McConnell	1	1,000	Sept. 26, 1899
Degnan & McConnell Coal and Coke Co.	5	4,800	Feb. 21, 1899
Denison Coal Co.	1	960	Sept. 23, 1902
Dow Coal Co.	1	960	Apr. 29, 1902
Eastern Coal and Mining Co.	2	1,960	Sept. 26, 1899
Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co.	1	960	Sept. 21, 1900
Do.	1	960	June 30, 1902
Great Western Coal and Coke Co.	1	960	Aug. 14, 1900
Do.	2	2,050	Feb. 21, 1899
Halley-Ola Coal Co.	2	2,040	Do.
Do.	2	1,920	May 15, 1902
Harrison, Edwin	3	2,880	July 3, 1899
Kali-Inh Coal Co.	2	480	Feb. 21, 1899
Indian Coal and Mining Co. (by transfer)	2	1,920	Mar. 15, 1899
Le Bosquet Coal and Mining Co.	1	960	May 5, 1902
McAlester and Galveston Coal Mining Co.	1	480	Sept. 6, 1900
McAlester Coal Mining Co.	2	1,400	Dec. 19, 1899
McAlester-Edwards Coal Co.	2	1,920	July 3, 1899
McMurray, John F.	6	5,760	Mar. 15, 1899
Mazard Coal and Mining Co.	1	960	May 16, 1902
Milby and Dow Coal and Mining Co.	2	1,920	Feb. 21, 1899
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co.	1	960	Dec. 21, 1900
Maguire, Robert W.	6	5,640	Mar. 20, 1902
Osage Coal and Mining Co.	7	6,680	Apr. 5, 1901
Ozark Coal and Railway Co.	1	960	Oct. 11, 1899
Poteau Coal and Mercantile Co.	1	960	Feb. 21, 1901
Samples Coal and Mining Co.	1	960	Nov. 2, 1899
Do.	1	280	Sept. 24, 1900
Sans Bois Coal Co.	1	960	Apr. 27, 1900
Do.	4	3,800	June 25, 1901
Do.	1	960	Feb. 25, 1902
St. Louis-Galveston Coal and Mining Co.	2	1,920	Oct. 2, 1899
Standard Coal Co.	1	960	Sept. 16, 1902
Savanna Coal Co.	1	120	Sept. 6, 1902
Turkey Creek Coal Co.	1	960	Feb. 25, 1902
Western Coal and Mining Co.	7	6,580	Apr. 5, 1901
Do.	1	720	Apr. 4, 1902
Total number of coal leases in effect June 30, 1909.	110	100,560	

ASPHALT.

Brunswick Asphalt Co.	1	960	Jan. 22, 1902
Choctaw Asphalt Co.	1	960	Mar. 8, 1902
Downward Asphalt Co.	1	360	Sept. 15, 1902
Elk Asphalt Co.	1	960	Sept. 6, 1899
Farmer Asphalt Co.	1	480	Sept. 2, 1902
Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Co.	1	960	July 18, 1902
Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Co.	1	640	Aug. 22, 1902
American Mineral Wax Co.	1	960	Oct. 1, 1900
Tar Spring Asphalt Co.	1	120	Mar. 7, 1901
Total number of asphalt leases in effect June 30, 1909.	9	6,400	

TABLE 28.—*Production of coal and royalties derived from leasing segregated coal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1899 to 1909.*

Fiscal year.	Production.	Royalties paid.
1899.		<i>Tons.</i>
1,404,442	\$110,145.25	
1900.	1,900,127	138,486.40
1901.	2,398,156	199,663.55
1902.	2,735,365	247,361.36
1903.	3,187,035	261,929.84
1904.	3,198,862	277,811.60
1905.	2,859,516	248,428.36
1906.	2,722,200	251,947.02
1907.	3,079,733	240,199.23
1908.	2,780,649	273,196.82
1909.	2,728,437	218,376.07
Total.	28,994,522	2,467,545.50

TABLE 29.—*Approximate production of oil marketed from the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes, showing sales by months for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1907, 1908, and 1909.*

Month.	1907.	1908.	1909.
July.		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
August.	980,000	3,326,000	3,442,000
September.	990,000	3,580,000	3,292,000
October.	925,000	3,675,000	3,178,000
November.	1,265,000	4,270,000	3,407,000
December.	1,250,000	3,845,000	3,138,000
January.	1,365,000	3,565,000	3,390,000
February.	1,595,000	3,340,000	3,284,000
March.	1,707,000	3,260,000	3,108,000
April.	2,366,000	3,610,000	3,376,000
May.	2,970,000	3,450,000	3,262,000
June.	3,154,000	2,875,000	3,503,000
Total.	21,717,000	41,101,000	40,210,000

TABLE 30.—*Oil production on the Osage Reservation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

Company.	Barrels.	Value.
Prairie Oil and Gas Co.	596,323.99	\$242,904.75
Uncle Sam Oil Co.	5,205.55	2,134.28
Southwestern Refining Co.	466.11	227.57
Superior Refining Co.	62.68	25.70
Creston Oil Co.	19.00	7.79
Barnsdall Oil Co.	.50	.21
Total.	602,077.83	245,300.30

TABLE 31.—*Indian lands set apart for churches and missionary societies carrying on educational and missionary work among the Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

Church or society.	Date.	Acres.	Reservation.
Methodist Episcopal.	Aug. 18, 1908	115.80	Klamath, Oreg.
Catholic (Holy Rosary Mission).	Sept. 24, 1908	80	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
American Missionary Association, Rosebud Indian Mission.	Oct. 2, 1908	160	Rosebud, S. Dak.
Do.	Oct. 3, 1908	160	Do.
Catholic (St. Peter's Chapel).	Oct. 8, 1908	40	Do.
Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention.	Nov. 4, 1908	14	Pawnee Agency site, Okla.
American Missionary Association.	Nov. 14, 1908	2.25	Fort Berthold Agency site, N. Dak.
Protestant Episcopal.	do.	40	Cheyenne River, S. Dak.
Catholic.	Dec. 8, 1908	118.63	Do.
Mission to Navajo Indians.	Feb. 16, 1909	5	Navajo Extension, Ariz.
Presbyterian Board Home Missions.	Mar. 16, 1909	40	Fort Peck, Mont.
Catholic.	Mar. 24, 1909	40	Standing Rock, N. Dak.
Presbyterian Board Home Missions.	Apr. 17, 1909	10	Omaha Agency site, Nebr.
American Missionary Association.	Apr. 29, 1909	80	Rosebud, S. Dak.
Rosebud Indian Mission.	June 29, 1909	160	Do.

TABLE 32.—*Maps filed for railroad rights of way in Oklahoma during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

Name of company.	Right of way.	Additional grounds.
Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf:		
Amend location in Creek Nation.	29	.....
Amend location in Creek Nation.	32	.....
Definite location, temporary connection with C. R. I. & P., near Calvin.	2	.....
St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern:		
Additional station grounds at Tahlequah, St. Louis, and San Francisco; grounds for reservoir and water station, Henrietta.		(a)

a 7.93 acres and south half of block 38.

TABLE 33.—*Sale of lands of noncompetent Indians to June 30, 1909, under the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), as modified by the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444).*

Location of land.	Tracts.	Acres.	Total proceeds.	Average price per acre.
Colorado:				
Southern Ute.	10	907.94	\$22,235.00	\$24.4894
Idaho:				
Nez Perce.	3	238.84	6,013.33	25.1765
Minnesota:				
Leech Lake.	2	103.00	1,575.00	15.2941
Nebraska:				
Omaha.	5	280.00	12,032.00	42.9714
Santee.	28	3,147.73	49,978.00	15.8774
Winnebago.	7	590.25	24,877.70	42.1477
Total.	40	4,017.98	86,887.70	21.62
North Dakota:				
Devils Lake.	2	120.00	1,810.00	15.0833
Standing Rock.	9	1,681.08	13,698.40	8.1426
Total.	11	1,801.08	15,508.40	8.61
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment.	5	510.26	7,357.00	14.4159
Kiowa.	9	760.48	19,205.20	25.2540
Ponca.	15	907.52	20,117.61	22.1676
Quapaw.	14	943.68	18,424.50	19.5241
Total.	43	3,121.94	65,104.31	20.85

TABLE 33.—*Sale of lands of noncompetent Indians to June 30, 1909, under the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015—1018), as modified by the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444)*—Continued.

Location of land.	Tracts.	Acres.	Total proceeds.	Average price per acre.
Oregon:				
Grande Ronde.....	8	241.12	\$1,045.36	\$4.3354
Siletz.....	5	322.82	4,400.25	13.6306
Total.....	8	563.94	5,445.61	9.65
South Dakota:				
Crow Creek.....	13	2,574.28	11,591.39	4.5023
Lower Brulé.....	2	960.00	5,605.00	5.8385
Rosebud.....	44	14,158.76	81,121.00	5.7293
Sisseton.....	27	3,383.60	59,935.57	17.7135
Yankton.....	20	1,390.80	40,487.66	29.1117
Total.....	106	22,467.44	198,740.62	8.84
Washington:				
Colville.....	3	240.00	18,557.00	77.3208
Yakima.....	1	80.00	6,420.00	80.2500
Puyallup.....	1	79.82	11,169.00	139.9273
Total.....	5	399.82	36,146.00	90.38
Wisconsin:				
La Pointe.....	7	438.75	5,106.88	11.6396
Grand total.....	235	34,060.73	442,762.85	12.999

SUMMARY.

Year.	Tracts.	Acres.	Total proceeds.	Average price per acre.
1908.....	92	7,990.88	\$159,318.81	\$19.99
1909.....	235	34,060.73	442,762.85	12.99
Total.....	327	42,051.61	602,081.66	14.32

TABLE 34.—*Sales of inherited lands to June 30, 1909, under the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245—275), as modified by the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444)*.

Location of land.	Tracts.	Acres.	Total proceeds.	Average price per acre.
Colorado:				
Southern Ute.....	13	2,240.00	\$16,911.95	\$7.549
Idaho:				
Nez Perce.....	13	967.58	19,598.00	20.2546
Kansas:				
Kickapoo.....	6	455.48	16,124.00	33.2124
Pottawatomie.....	19	1,640.00	50,621.00	30.8664
Total.....	25	2,125.48	66,745.00	31.40
Minnesota:				
Leech Lake.....	7	559.91	10,091.00	18.0225
Montana:				
Crow.....	35	5,215.19	53,562.83	10.2705
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	29	1,738.77	64,988.76	37.3761
Santee.....	32	2,948.69	52,974.00	17.9652
Winnebago.....	16	1,026.25	38,074.07	37.1001
Total.....	77	5,713.71	156,036.83	27.30

TABLE 34.—*Sales of inherited lands to June 30, 1909, under the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275), as modified by the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., L., 444)*—Con.

Location of land.	Tracts.	Acres.	Total proceeds.	Average price per acre.
North Dakota:				
Devils Lake.....	16	1,319.62	\$12,871.19	\$9.7537
Standing Rock.....	34	6,948.52	49,794.60	7.1662
Total.....	50	8,268.14	62,665.79	7.579
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment.....	14	2,211.50	31,042.06	14.0366
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	32	4,146.83	66,611.26	16.0631
Kaw.....	2	240.91	6,250.00	25.9432
Kiowa.....	31	4,625.55	99,413.92	21.4923
Otoe.....	7	1,000.00	17,032.00	17.032
Pawnee.....	12	1,287.32	19,479.10	15.1315
Ponca.....	15	1,486.96	36,679.05	24.6677
Quapaw.....	31	1,629.97	27,740.50	17.019
Sac and Fox.....	5	477.79	8,986.56	18.8085
Seger.....	22	2,620.00	55,385.00	21.1393
Shawnee.....	23	1,939.93	30,272.00	15.6046
Total.....	194	21,666.76	398,891.45	17.948
Oregon:				
Grand Ronde.....	1	200.00	510.00	2.55
Siletz.....	6	595.96	10,331.80	17.3362
Total.....	7	795.96	10,841.80	13.621
South Dakota:				
Crow Creek.....	86	17,640.53	104,960.83	5.9499
Lower Brulé.....	19	5,216.32	26,731.58	5.1246
Rosebud.....	70	18,009.00	107,882.00	5.9904
Sisseton.....	29	3,255.11	62,471.30	19.1917
Yankton.....	81	6,685.80	113,707.08	17.007
Total.....	285	50,806.76	415,752.79	8.18
Washington:				
Colville.....	1	120.00	4,015.00	23.4583
Yakima.....	24	1,619.90	66,393.20	40.9859
Tulalip.....	2	27.33	1,400.00	51.2257
Total.....	27	1,767.23	71,808.20	40.633
Wisconsin:				
La Pointe.....	4	238.84	2,116.08	8.8598
Oneida.....	11	402.51	5,965.00	14.8195
Total.....	15	641.35	8,081.08	12.60
Wyoming:				
Shoshone.....	5	1,939.93	30,272.00	15.6046
Grand total.....	753	102,708.00	1,321,258.72	12.864

SALE OF INHERITED LANDS SINCE MARCH 4, 1903.

Year.	Acres.	Proceeds.	Average price per acre.
1903.....	44,493.99	\$757,173.25	\$17.01
1904.....	122,222.52	2,057,464.50	16.83
1905.....	90,214.97	1,393,131.52	15.48
1906.....	64,447.67	981,430.87	15.23
1907.....	106,359.25	1,248,793.34	11.74
1908.....	91,302.57	1,302,508.94	14.27
1909.....	102,708.00	1,321,258.72	12.86
Total.....	621,748.97	9,061,761.14	14.57

TABLE 35.—*Patents in fee issued, July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.*

Reservation or tribe.	Approved.	Denied.	Area approved.
Arizona:			
San Xavier.....	1		<i>Acres.</i> 40.00
California:			
Pala.....	1		138.52
Round Valley.....	1		25.00
Total.....	2		163.52
Idaho:			
Nez Perces.....	32	4	2,494.03
Kansas:			
Kickapoo.....	11	10	547.26
Pottawatomie.....	19	23	1,499.20
Total.....	30	33	2,046.46
Michigan:			
Mount Pleasant.....	1		40.00
Minnesota:			
Leech Lake.....	4	2	307.40
Montana:			
Crow.....	15	2	3,576.17
Nebraska:			
Omaha.....	86	66	4,994.59
Santee.....	67	31	8,119.32
Winnebago.....	41	26	2,294.11
Total.....	194	123	15,408.02
North Dakota:			
Fort Totten.....	5	2	542.09
Standing Rock.....	53	18	22,006.05
Total.....	58	20	22,548.14
Oklahoma:			
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	46	47	6,399.89
Kiowa.....	33	16	4,416.54
Otoe.....	26	12	3,317.74
Pawnee.....	14		1,544.56
Ponca.....	49	5	3,289.03
Sac and Fox.....	11	19	1,407.14
Seger.....	9	12	1,080.00
Shawnee.....	103	47	7,882.51
Total.....	291	158	29,337.41
Oregon:			
Grande Ronde.....	2		160.00
Siletz.....	56	16	4,442.44
Warm Springs.....	3		480.00
Umatilla.....	20	8	1,439.70
Total.....	81	24	6,522.14
South Dakota:			
Crow Creek.....	8	3	1,199.54
Lower Brûlé.....	17	4	5,103.27
Pine Ridge.....	6	6	4,173.93
Rosebud.....	51	40	14,403.47
Sisseton.....	110	227	12,389.72
Yankton.....	45	60	3,874.56
Total.....	237	340	41,144.49
Utah:			
Uintah.....	1		80.00
Washington:			
Colville.....	10		833.86
Yakima.....	13	29	1,022.18
Tulalip.....	1	6	163.85
Puyallup.....	1	2	160.00
Total.....	25	37	2,179.89

TABLE 35.—*Patents in fee issued, July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909—Continued.*

Reservation or tribe.	Approved.	Denied.	Area approved.
Wisconsin:			<i>Acres.</i>
Oneida.....	187	17	6,904.43
La Pointe.....	4	6	240.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	1	2	40.00
Total.....	192	25	7,184.43
Wyoming:			
Shoshone.....	2		259.69
Grand total.....	1,166	768	133,331.79
Total since passage of act:			
May 8, 1906, to Sept. 1, 1907.....	753		60,240.00
Sept. 1, 1907, to July 1, 1908.....	1,787	68	153,991.78
July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.....	1,166	768	133,331.79
	3,706	836	347,563.57

TABLE 36.—*Amount of bonds in force on June 30, 1909, to secure in banks deposits of individual Indian moneys.*

School or agency.	State.	Amount.
Baraga.....	Michigan.....	\$45,000
Cantonment.....	Oklahoma.....	75,000
Carlisle.....	Pennsylvania.....	50,000
Colville.....	Washington.....	41,000
Cheyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	8,000
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	Oklahoma.....	112,000
Chilocco.....	do.....	6,000
Crow Creek.....	South Dakota.....	50,000
Fort Totten.....	North Dakota.....	45,000
Fort Lapwai.....	Idaho.....	25,000
Kaw.....	Oklahoma.....	20,000
Kickapoo.....	Kansas.....	40,000
Kiowa.....	Oklahoma.....	225,000
Leech Lake.....	Minnesota.....	144,000
Lower Brûlé.....	South Dakota.....	30,000
La Pointe.....	Wisconsin.....	1,957,500
Oneida.....	do.....	12,000
Otoe.....	Oklahoma.....	65,000
Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	161,000
Pawnee.....	Oklahoma.....	115,000
Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	5,000
Ponca.....	Oklahoma.....	80,000
Pottawatomie.....	Kansas.....	20,000
Rosebud.....	South Dakota.....	275,000
Red Moon.....	Oklahoma.....	15,000
Sac and Fox.....	do.....	87,000
Santee.....	Nebraska.....	72,000
Seger.....	Oklahoma.....	45,000
Seneca.....	do.....	20,000
Shawnee.....	do.....	30,000
Shoshone.....	Wyoming.....	20,000
Siletz.....	Oregon.....	25,000
Sisseton.....	South Dakota.....	224,500
Southern Ute.....	Colorado.....	25,000
Standing Rock.....	North Dakota.....	100,000
Union.....	Oklahoma.....	887,000
Umatilla.....	Oregon.....	70,000
White Earth.....	Minnesota.....	35,000
Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	143,000
Wittenberg.....	Wisconsin.....	10,000
Yakima.....	Washington.....	150,000
Yankton.....	South Dakota.....	485,000
Total.....		6,050,000

TABLE 37.—*Statement of individual Indian moneys for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

RECEIPTS.

On hand July 1, 1908:

In hands of disbursing officers.....	\$883,753.84
In bonded banks to credit of individual Indians..	3,108,625.94
	\$3,992,379.78

Received during year:

From sales of allotted lands and of timber thereon.	5,450,156.18
From leases of allotments, including oil and gas leases.....	3,144,031.37
Interest on individual deposits.....	91,773.05
From other sources.....	305,365.59
	8,991,326.19

Total on hand and received..... 12,983,705.97

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid direct to Indians by disbursing officers and returned to unsuccessful bidders.....	\$4,365,362.80
Checks drawn by Indians on bank accounts.....	2,103,629.88
	\$6,468,992.68

Total balance on hand June 30, 1909.....	6,514,713.29
In hands of disbursing officers.....	1,869,531.16
In bonded banks to credit of individual Indians.....	4,645,182.13
	6,514,713.29

TABLE 38.—*Banks designated as depositaries for individual Indian moneys.*

Agency.	Bank.	Deposited June 30, 1909. ^a	Amount of bond.
Colorado:			
Southern Ute.....	First National Bank, Durango, Colo.....	\$23,938.48	\$25,000
Idaho:			
Fort Lapwai.....	First National Bank, Lewiston, Idaho.....	31,913.94	25,000
Kansas:			
Kickapoo.....	First National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo.....	13,743.10	20,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Troy, Kans.....	21,586.69	20,000
Pottawatomie.....	First National Bank, Holton, Kans.....	29,521.55	20,000
Michigan:			
Mackinac.....	Miners' National Bank, Ishpeming, Mich.....	22,420.39	25,000
Do.....	Houghton National Bank, Houghton, Mich.....	14,443.71	20,000
Minnesota:			
Leech Lake.....	First National Bank, Cass Lake, Minn.....	24,851.76	36,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Crookston, Minn.....	22,091.94	25,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Brainerd, Minn.....	24,280.45	30,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Walker, Minn.....	16,269.69	18,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Bemidji, Minn.....	10,693.71	15,000
White Earth.....	First National Bank, Detroit, Minn.....	33,632.97	35,000
Montana:			
Crow.....	First National Bank, Billings, Mont.....	47,845.07	50,000
Nebraska:			
Winnebago.....	Pender National Bank, Pender, Nebr.....	11,132.62	12,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Pender, Nebr.....	21,194.31	15,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Walthill, Nebr.....	29,891.95	35,000
Do.....	Security National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.....	40,958.56	50,000
Omaha.....	Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk, Nebr.....	29,383.66	30,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Walthill, Nebr.....	23,756.43	30,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Pender, Nebr.....	29,611.61	30,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Decatur, Nebr.....	8,941.08	10,000
Do.....	Pender National Bank, Pender, Nebr.....	10,573.76	11,000
Santee.....	Security National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.....	52,930.40	85,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Springfield, S. Dak.....	6,051.17	20,000
Santee.....	Nebraska National Bank, Norfolk, Nebr.....	15,731.79	20,000
North Dakota:			
Fort Totten.....	First National Bank, Bloomfield, Nebr.....	21,820.14	42,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Sheyenne, N. Dak.....	17,813.56	25,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Minnewaukon, N. Dak.....	14,429.26	20,000
Standing Rock.....	Dakota National Bank, Aberdeen, S. Dak.....	25,044.66	50,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Steele, N. Dak.....	25,117.81	25,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Mandan, N. Dak.....		25,000

^a To official credit of special disbursing agents and individual Indians

TABLE 38.—*Banks designated as depositaries for individual Indian moneys—Continued.*

Agency.	Bank.	Deposited June 30, 1909.	Amount of bond.
Oklahoma:			
Seneca.....	Cherokee National Bank, Vinita, Okla.....	\$15,751.10	\$20,000
Cantonment.....	First National Bank, Thomas, Okla.....	22,422.17	25,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Watonga, Okla.....	24,310.82	25,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Taloga, Okla.....	20,297.10	25,000
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	First National Bank, El Reno, Okla.....	113,316.43	112,000
Chilocco.....	Home National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans.	5,243.57	6,000
Kaw.....	First National Bank, Pawhuska, Okla.....	13,630.50	20,000
Kiowa.....	First National Bank, Chickasha, Okla.....	51,861.57	65,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Lawton, Okla.....	74,837.62	85,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Apache, Okla.....	2,433.61	5,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Verden, Okla.....	8,486.39	10,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Anadarko, Okla.....	22,416.11	15,000
Do.....	Walters National Bank, Walter, Okla.....	20,043.71	25,000
Otoe.....	First National Bank, Waurika, Okla.....	17,951.05	20,000
	Arkansas Valley National Bank, Pawnee, Okla.....	52,791.99	65,000
Shawnee.....	First National Bank, Tecumseh, Okla.....	24,414.74	30,000
Do.....	Shawnee National Bank, Shawnee, Okla.....	13,587.22	10,000
Pawnee.....	Pawnee National Bank, Pawnee, Okla.....	25,697.71	40,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Pawnee, Okla.....	24,320.96	25,000
Do.....	Arkansas Valley National Bank, Pawnee, Okla.....	20,067.34	25,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Ralston, Okla.....	25,372.42	25,000
Ponca.....	Farmers' National Bank, Ponca City, Okla.....	57,252.48	60,000
Do.....	First State Bank, Tonkawa, Okla.....	19,136.87	20,000
Red Moon.....	First National Bank, Clinton, Okla.....	5,826.45	15,000
Sac and Fox.....	First National Bank, Stroud, Okla.....	10,189.90	22,000
Sac and Fox.....	First National Bank, Chandler, Okla.....	52,386.14	55,000
Union.....	First National Bank, Muskogee, Okla.....	155,895.02	250,000
Do.....	Commercial National Bank, Muskogee, Okla.....	142,994.04	315,000
Do.....	Muskogee National Bank, Muskogee, Okla.....	23,806.67	25,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Bartlesville, Okla.....	9,773.46	37,000
Do.....	Nowata National Bank, Nowata, Okla.....		35,000
Do.....	American National Bank, Sapulpa, Okla.....		30,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Tulsa, Okla.....		40,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Wagoner, Okla.....		10,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Nowata, Okla.....		35,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Vinita, Okla.....		35,000
Do.....	Bartlesville National Bank, Bartlesville, Okla.....		25,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Tahlequah, Okla.....		25,000
Do.....	Oklmulgee National Bank, Okmulgee, Okla.....		25,000
Seger.....	First National Bank, Weatherford, Okla.....	24,336.47	25,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Clinton, Okla.....	20,252.42	20,000
Do.....	German National Bank, Weatherford, Okla.....	8,925.72	10,000
Oregon:			
Umatilla.....	First National Bank, Pendleton, Oreg.....	41,453.14	40,000
Do.....	American National Bank, Pendleton, Oreg.....	7,476.54	30,000
Siletz.....	Roseburg National Bank, Roseburg, Oreg.....	25,960.96	25,000
Grande Ronde.....	First National Bank, Newberg, Oreg.....	2,752.29	5,000
Pennsylvania:			
Carlisle.....	Merchants' National Bank, Carlisle, Pa.....	41,521.83	50,000
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River.....	First National Bank, Pierre, S. Dak.....	3,604.37	4,000
Do.....	Pierre National Bank, Pierre, S. Dak.....	2,857.71	4,000
Crow Creek.....	Brulé National Bank, Chamberlain, S. Dak.....	49,121.51	25,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Wessington Springs, S. Dak.....	10,882.41	10,000
Do.....	Western National Bank, Mitchell, S. Dak.....	21,720.62	15,000
Lower Brulé.....	Western National Bank, Mitchell, S. Dak.....	15,600.85	15,000
Do.....	National Bank of Commerce, Pierre, S. Dak.....	15,313.79	15,000
Sisseton.....	First National Bank, Brown Valley, Minn.....	39,119.05	40,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Sisseton, S. Dak.....	41,142.85	37,500
Do.....	Citizens National Bank, Sisseton, S. Dak.....	42,652.38	20,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Waubay, S. Dak.....	31,840.52	30,000
Pine Ridge.....	First National Bank, Beardsley, Minn.....	19,994.55	21,000
Rosebud.....	First National Bank, Rapid City, S. Dak.....	5,630.75	5,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.....	100,531.00	75,000
Yankton.....	Live Stock National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.....	109,877.87	295,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.....	150,761.75	150,000
Do.....	Iowa State National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.....	76,542.40	75,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Tyndall, S. Dak.....	41,965.76	40,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Mitchell, S. Dak.....	40,852.30	50,000
Do.....	Minnehaha National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	40,607.35	25,000

TABLE 38.—*Banks designated as depositaries for individual Indian moneys—Continued.*

Agency.	Bank.	Deposited June 30, 1909.	Amount of bond.
South Dakota—Continued.			
Yankton	Sioux Falls National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	129,555.62	\$50,000
Do.....	Mitchell National Bank, Mitchell, S. Dak.	53,028.83	50,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Parkston, S. Dak.	19,369.41	20,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Yankton, S. Dak.	26,576.00	25,000
Washington:			
Puyallup.....	First National Bank, Hoquiam, Wash.	11,169.00	12,000
Colville.....	Old National Bank, Spokane, Wash.	14,332.38	20,000
Do.....	Davenport National Bank, Davenport, Wash.	22,239.91	21,000
Yakima.....	First National Bank, North Yakima, Wash.	47,630.87	50,000
Do.....	Yakima National Bank, North Yakima, Wash.	46,353.51	50,000
Do.....	Pioneer National Bank, Ritzville, Wash.	20,748.25	50,000
Wisconsin:			
Oneida.....	McCartney National Bank, Green Bay, Wis.	10,641.89	10,000
Do.....	National Bank of De Pere, De Pere, Wis.	-----	2,000
Wittenberg.....	McCartney National Bank, Green Bay, Wis.	4,575.49	10,000
La Pointe.....	Ashland National Bank, Ashland, Wis.	298,875.87	310,000
Do.....	Northern National Bank, Ashland, Wis.	282,553.89	310,000
Do.....	City National Bank, Duluth, Minn.	155,229.17	155,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Wausau, Wis.	50,315.52	50,000
Do.....	McCartney National Bank, Green Bay, Wis.	50,116.66	50,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Madison, Wis.	50,287.38	50,000.00
Do.....	Langlade National Bank, Antigo, Wis.	50,234.18	50,000.00
Do.....	Eau Claire National Bank, Eau Claire, Wis.	100,238.36	100,000.00
Do.....	National German American Bank, Wausau, Wis.	122,052.59	125,000.00
Do.....	National Bank of Waupun, Waupun, Wis.	50,058.33	50,000.00
Do.....	First National Bank, Marshfield, Wis.	50,058.35	50,000.00
Do.....	American National Bank, Marshfield, Wis.	50,108.33	50,000.00
Do.....	First National Bank, Antigo, Wis.	50,188.06	50,000.00
Do.....	United States National Bank, Superior, Wis.	-----	50,000.00
Do.....	First National Bank, Hudson, Wis.	47,789.17	175,000.00
Do.....	First National Bank, Bayfield, Wis.	48,990.96	72,500.00
Do.....	First National Bank, Cloquet, Minn.	58,906.36	60,000.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	First National Bank, Hudson, Wis.	120,431.80	-----
Do.....	First National Bank, Bayfield, Wis.	18,413.60	-----
Do.....	First National Bank, Cloquet, Minn.	7,963.40	-----
Wyoming:			
Shoshone.....	First National Bank, Lander, Wyo.	9,753.83	10,000.00
Do.....	First National Bank, Shoshone, Wyo.	8,767.84	10,000.00
Total.....		4,918,985.95	5,940,000.00

TABLE 39.—*Receipts and disbursements by the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, Muskogee, Okla., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

RECEIPTS.

Choctaw Nation:

Coal royalty.....	\$161,094.58
Grazing fee.....	22,596.06
Asphalt royalty.....	2,687.46
Rental segregated coal and asphalt lands.....	38,851.64
Condemnation of lands for various purposes.....	731.25
Timber illegally cut.....	489.87
Ties illegally cut.....	224.69
Sale of fallen timber.....	2,938.42
Sale of estray stock.....	33.31
Rent of court-house, Atoka.....	20.00
Pipe-line damages.....	42.53
Sale of unallotted lands.....	1,057.50
Sale of unallotted lands for school purposes.....	628.87
Sale of reservation for court-house, Red Oak.....	319.50
Collected from former tribal treasurer.....	1,522.18
Town lots.....	66,786.89
	\$300,024.75

Chickasaw Nation:

Coal royalty.....	\$53, 698. 19
Grazing fee.....	7, 532. 01
Asphalt royalty.....	895. 84
Rental segregated coal and asphalt lands.....	12, 950. 55
Condemnation of lands for various purposes.....	243. 75
Timber illegally cut.....	163. 28
Ties illegally cut.....	74. 89
Sale of fallen timber.....	979. 46
Sale of estray stock.....	11. 10
Pipe-line damages.....	14. 17
Sale of unallotted lands.....	352. 50
Sale of unallotted lands for school purposes.....	209. 63
Sale of reservation for court-house, Red Oak.....	106. 50
Town lots.....	22, 262. 31
	\$99, 494. 18

Cherokee Nation:

School revenue (board of pupils).....	8, 485. 75
Grazing fee.....	71. 27
Pipe-line damages.....	26. 80
Pipe-line taxes.....	5. 77
Rent of jail, Tahlequah.....	80. 00
Sale of furniture, insane asylum.....	85. 85
Sale of improvements, orphan asylum.....	150. 00
Sale of female seminary, Tahlequah.....	45, 000. 00
Proceeds of suit versus J. L. Hargrove.....	429. 76
Town lots.....	28, 858. 05
	83, 193. 25

Creek Nation:

Grazing fee.....	2, 948. 28
Timber royalty.....	101. 64
Timber illegally cut.....	3. 00
Sale of live stock.....	1, 037. 50
Sale of lands for school purposes.....	1, 000. 00
Rent of Coweta Boarding School.....	125. 00
Rent of Colored Orphan Home.....	20. 00
Reimbursement of traveling expenses paid to chief of nation.....	39. 90
Refund on deposit of court costs in suits filed by nation.....	2. 85
Stipulated judgment town-lot suits, Muskogee.....	11, 250. 00
Town lots.....	11, 030. 82
	27, 558. 99

Seminole Nation:

Grazing fee.....	69. 40
	69. 40

Individual Indian moneys:

Royalties.....	1, 813, 460. 28
Pipe-line damages.....	2, 520. 08
Telephone damages.....	86. 96
Overpayments on advance royalty.....	8, 787. 00
Sale of Indian lands—	
Total bids.....	268, 643. 67
Interest.....	2, 319. 78
	2, 095, 817. 77

Miscellaneous:

Sale of lease blanks.....	2, 237. 00
Sale of town-site maps.....	177. 10
Reimbursement appropriation, "Sale of lands".....	195. 10

2, 609. 20

Total actually collected by Indian agent.....	2, 608, 767. 54
Amount received by agent to cover disallowances.....	9. 69
Received by Treasury warrants on requisition.....	801, 256. 71

Total..... 3, 410, 033. 94

Balance "Individual Indian money—royalties" carried over from previous fiscal year.....	\$149,123.27
Balance "Individual Indian money—land sales," carried over from previous fiscal year.....	80,102.73
Balance "Overpayments on advance royalty, Creek and Cherokee," carried over from previous year.....	2,926.03
Total receipts.....	3,642,185.97

DISBURSEMENTS.

Congressional appropriations:

"Incidentals in Oklahoma, including employees, 1909"—

Salaries of regular employees.....	\$13,750.10
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	167.44
Salaries of temporary employees.....	568.25
Traveling expenses, temporary employees.....	466.25
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	1,080.93
Repairing and sundry expenses.....	1,472.06
Printing land-sale posters.....	355.50
Purchasing typewriters and adding machine..	636.36
	\$18,496.89

"Removal of intruders, Five Civilized Tribes"—

Salaries of regular employees.....	14,821.66
Per diem and traveling expenses, Indian police.	4,309.63
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	328.81

19,460.10

"Removal of restrictions, allotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes"—

Salaries of regular employees.....	24,074.67
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	97.03
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	110.03

24,281.73

"Sale of inherited and other lands, Five Civilized Tribes"—

Salaries of regular employees.....	12,941.17
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	1,202.60
Traveling expenses, temporary employees.....	544.75
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	20.25

14,708.77

"Leasing of mineral and other lands, Five Civilized Tribes"—

Salaries of regular employees.....	25,568.86
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	2,635.50
Salaries and traveling expenses, commissioned oil inspectors.....	9,427.76
Salaries of temporary employees.....	403.25
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	619.16
Rents.....	110.00
Repairs and sundry expenses.....	72.00

38,836.53

"Investigation of fraudulent leases, allotted lands"—

Salaries of regular employees.....	8,178.51
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	1,707.77
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	30.40

9,916.68

"Clerical and other expenses, town lots, Union Agency"—

Salaries of regular employees.....	5,341.99
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	113.80
Printing and miscellaneous purchases	99.25

5,555.04

Congressional appropriations—Continued.

"Contingencies, Indian Department, 1909"—

Salaries of regular employees.....	\$750.00
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	35.87
Rent of office telephones.....	84.00
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	97.68
Repairs and sundry expenses.....	219.48

\$1,187.03

"For completion of work of Commission to Five Civilized Tribes"—

Salaries of regular employees.....	5,128.02
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	263.28

5,391.30

"Telegraphing, transportation, etc., Indian supplies"—

Telegraphing and long-distance telephone.....	470.18
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"Protecting property interests of minor allottees, Five Civilized Tribes"—

Salaries and traveling expenses of district agents and assistants.....	66,005.66
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	1,491.21
Salaries of temporary employees.....	8,546.00
Traveling expenses, temporary employees.....	2,353.71
Telegrams and long-distance telephone.....	348.29
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	2,605.92
Office rents.....	2,967.21
Repairs and sundry expenses.....	345.61
Per diem and traveling expenses, Indian police.....	7,886.78

92,550.39

4,500.00

7,786.66

Buildings at agencies and repairs—

Agency rent.....	5,160.00
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Indian moneys—Proceeds of labor:

Choctaw royalties—

Salaries of regular employees.....	2,020.00
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	20.49
Traveling expenses, temporary employees.....	459.66
Tribal warrants and interest.....	43,634.45
Per diem and traveling expenses, Indian police.....	18.76

46,153.36

Chickasaw royalties—

Salaries of regular employees.....	2,370.00
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	21.59
Traveling expenses, temporary employees.....	199.30
Damages, opening public roads.....	2.50
Per diem and traveling expenses, Indian police.....	83.32

2,676.71

Cherokee royalties—

Salaries of regular employees.....	944.00
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	43.19
Salaries of temporary employees.....	78.00
Traveling expenses, temporary employees.....	10.02
Repairs and sundry expenses.....	49.50
Salary and expenses of grazing-fee collector.....	62.50

1,187.21

Creek royalties—

Salaries of regular employees.....	1,800.00
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	23.46
Refund erroneous deposit, individual tank-site damage.....	6,400.00
Paid original allottee 10 per cent Boynton town-lot proceeds.....	344.10
Paid tribal warrants.....	954.00
Salary and expenses of grazing-fee collector.....	112.59
Expenses of town-lot suits.....	885.35
Sidewalk of Creek Capital Block, Okmulgee.....	1,299.52

11,819.02

Indian moneys—Proceeds of labor—Continued.

Choctaw-Chickasaw town lots—

Salaries of regular employees.....	\$3,658.34
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	21.25
Refunds of Hartshorne and other towns.....	21,920.12
Salaries and traveling expenses per capita payment.....	5,443.88
Reappraisement of Hartshorne.....	305.37
Survey of townsites segregated coal lands.....	7,806.91
	\$39,155.87

Choctaw-Chickasaw grazing—

Salaries of regular employees.....	5,383.78
Refunds.....	520.22
Refund of timber royalty.....	38.60
Per diem and traveling expenses, Indian police.....	3,307.59
Expense collecting rent of segregated coal land.....	9,945.31
Salary and expenses of supervisor of mines.....	3,338.08
Payment for improvements on segregated coal and asphalt lands.....	65,329.10
	87,862.68

Tribal Indian moneys:

Chickasaw national fund—

Paid tribal warrants and interest.....	129,890.48
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Interest Chickasaw national fund—

Paid tribal warrants and interest.....	16,772.83
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Cherokee national fund—

Paid tribal warrants and interest.....	8,803.30
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Interest Cherokee national fund—

Paid tribal warrants.....	6,230.97
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Interest Cherokee asylum fund—

Paid tribal warrants.....	317.22
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Interest Creek general fund—

Paid tribal warrants.....	\$37,437.84
Expenses of Creek town-lot suits.....	6,737.06
Paid Samuel W. Brown claim authorized by Congress.....	7,388.94

51,563.84

Interest Seminole general fund—

Paid tribal warrants.....	5,962.50
Twenty-eight dollars per capita payment.....	83,430.83

89,393.33

Fulfilling treaties—Seminoles—

Paid tribal warrants and interest.....	15,169.13
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Miscellaneous:

Individual Indian moneys—

Royalties.....	1,802,893.20
Land sales.....	65,590.17
Overpayments on advance royalty.....	10,255.68
Land-sale bids returned.....	74,194.60
Pipe-line damages.....	914.93
Telephone damages.....	36.63

1,953,885.21

Collections on judgments, Creek town-lot suits—

Expenses paid.....	1,125.00
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Sale of lease blanks—

Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	97.40
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Total actual disbursements..... 2,710,404.86

Deposited Indian moneys to credit of various tribes..... 509,215.57

Deposited account sale of townsite maps..... 165.10

Deposited account sale of lease blanks..... 1,494.00

Deposited to reimburse appropriation "Sale of inherited and other lands"..... 195.10

Deposited to reimburse "Indian moneys—proceeds of labor—Choctaw-Chickasaw royalties—town lots"..... 12.00

Deposited to reimburse "Indian moneys—proceeds of labor—Choctaw"..... 645.60

Deposited unexpended balances..... 45,959.46

Deposited account of disallowances..... 9.69

Balances on hand June 30, 1909:

Individual Indian moneys—

Royalties.....	\$159,690.35
Pipe-line damages.....	1,605.15
Telephone damages.....	50.33
Land-sale bids.....	59,174.77
Land-sale accounts.....	152,106.64
Overpayments on advance royalty.....	1,457.35
	\$374,084.59

Grand total..... 3,642,185.97

TABLE 40.—*Incomes of Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

Tribe.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.	Total.
Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, and affiliated bands.....			\$25,000.00		\$25,000.00
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	\$114,147.54			\$7,812.88	121,960.42
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	50,000.00		35,000.00	11,228.78	96,228.78
Cheyenne River Sioux.....				111,787.28	111,787.28
Cherokee.....	77,954.94			76,248.79	154,203.73
Chickasaw.....	17,021.82			124,777.90	141,799.72
Chippewa of the Mississippi (White Earth).....		\$4,000.00		19,791.01	23,791.01
Chippewa of Minnesota.....	278,283.17	240,000.00			518,283.17
Chippewa of Red Lake.....				25,804.66	25,804.66
Chippewa of Lake Superior.....			7,000.00	3,778.62	10,778.62
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain band.....			13,000.00		13,000.00
Choctaw.....	16,166.95	10,520.00		277,449.75	304,136.70
Coeur d'Alene.....		3,000.00		9,519.56	12,519.56
Colorado River Indians.....				1,842.58	1,842.58
Colville.....				7,073.36	7,073.36
Creek.....	123,646.76			26,635.70	150,282.46
Crow.....	330.70	6,000.00	8,000.00	54,480.04	68,810.74
Crow Creek Sioux.....	3,056.78			\$10.60	3,867.38
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington.....			7,000.00		7,000.00
Eastern Cherokee Indians.....				29,118.61	29,118.61
Fort Hall Indians.....	500.00	6,000.00	30,000.00	388.00	36,888.00
Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.....			300,000.00		300,000.00
Indians of Blackfeet Agency.....	10,956.38			26,685.19	37,641.57
Indians of Flathead Agency.....			9,000.00	8,355.23	17,355.23
Indians of Fort Apache Agency.....				4,367.20	4,367.20
Indians of Fort Belknap Agency.....			20,000.00	1,518.25	21,518.25
Indians of Fort Berthold Agency.....			20,000.00	7,377.56	27,377.56
Indians of Fort Peck Agency.....			50,000.00	3,254.42	53,254.42
Indians of Klamath Agency.....	17,048.38		8,000.00	1,674.59	26,722.97
Indians of San Carlos Agency.....				35,177.09	35,177.09
Indians formerly of Lemhi Agency.....		4,000.00			4,000.00
Iowa.....	4,054.49				4,054.49
Kansas.....	9,338.41		1,500.00		10,838.41
Kickapoo (Kansas).....	4,502.20				4,502.20
Kickapoo (Oklahoma).....	361.38		2,000.00		2,361.38
Lower Brûlé Sioux.....				6,191.60	6,191.60
Makah.....			2,000.00		2,000.00
Mescalero Apache.....				7,936.25	7,936.25
Menominee.....	114,677.26				114,677.26
Mission Indians in California.....			15,000.00		15,000.00
Moels.....		3,000.00			3,000.00
Nez Perce Indians in Idaho.....	147.56				147.56
Nez Perce, Joseph's band.....			1,000.00		1,000.00
Nevada Indians.....				3,945.20	3,945.20
Navajo.....				305.00	305.00
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.....		99,000.00			99,000.00
Northern Indians in California.....			20,000.00		20,000.00
Omaha.....	17,066.05			2,589.12	19,655.17
Osage.....	425,357.43				550,234.16
Otoe and Missouria.....	17,447.80				17,447.80
Pawnee.....	19,996.98	47,100.00			67,096.98
Pima.....	3,500.00		40,000.00		40,000.00
Ponca.....			9,000.00		12,500.00
Potawatomi.....	9,193.32	9,037.90			18,231.22
Piute in southern Utah and northern Arizona.....			9,900.00		9,900.00
Quapaw.....			1,500.00		1,739.27
Quinault and Quileute.....				1,000.00	

TABLE 40.—*Incomes of Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.*

Tribe.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, pro- ceeds of labor, and materia- laneous.	Total.
Rosebud Sioux.....				\$21,585.08	\$21,585.08
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	\$9,074.56	\$35,280.20		44,354.76	
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa.....	1,930.20	15,719.80		17,650.00	
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....		200.00		200.00	
San Juan Indians.....				2,267.87	2,267.87
Seinimole (Oklahoma).....	75,000.00	28,500.00		896.71	104,396.71
Seneca, Tonawanda band.....	4,347.50				4,347.50
Seneca, New York.....		11,902.50		3,109.03	15,011.53
Shoshone and Arapaho in Wyoming.....				19,936.95	19,936.95
Shoshone and Bannock.....	188.85	11,000.00			11,188.85
Shoshone in Wyoming.....			\$12,000.00		12,000.00
Siletz.....	997.54				997.54
Sioux of Standing Rock.....				41,753.86	41,753.86
Sioux, Yankton.....	23,325.12	35,000.00			58,325.12
Sioux of Devils Lake.....			5,000.00		5,000.00
Sioux of different tribes.....	139,556.86	797,000.00			936,556.86
Sioux, Sisseton and Wahpeton.....	30,322.98			1,361.47	31,684.45
Six Nations of New York.....		4,500.00			4,500.00
Southern Ute Indians.....				2,485.00	2,485.00
Spokane.....		2,000.00			2,000.00
Stockbridge.....	3,579.58				3,579.58
Tongue River.....				1,946.90	1,946.90
Tule River.....				1,387.92	1,387.92
Tulalip.....				729.15	729.15
Ute, confederated bands of.....	75,000.00	53,740.00			128,740.00
Uintah, etc., Utes.....	958.70			11,079.06	12,037.76
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla.....	15,643.24		3,000.00	1,793.61	20,436.85
Warm Spring Indians, Oregon.....			4,000.00	2,582.00	6,582.00
Western Shoshone Indians.....			8,000.00	1,600.00	9,600.00
Winnebago.....		44,162.47		618.04	44,780.51
Yakima and other tribes.....			5,000.00	18,974.19	23,974.19
Total.....	1,714,681.43	1,472,162.87	670,400.00	1,157,147.66	5,014,391.96

TABLE 41.—*Receipts and disbursements on account of Indian lands from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.*

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large.	On hand July 1, 1908.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1909.
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Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.						
June 5, 1906	Mar. 20, 1906	34	\$0			
June 28, 1906	June 5, 1906	34	213	\$1,092,015.00	\$349,437.03	\$2,018,585.07
June 10, 1872	June 28, 1906	34	550			
Aug. 15, 1876	June 10, 1872	17	391	341,999.31	76,791.41	265,847.90
Aug. 15, 1876	Aug. 15, 1876	22	341	640.00		348,955.97
Sept. 29, 1865	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	348,955.97		8,396,697.90
July 15, 1870	Sept. 29, 1865	14	687	8,388,102.39	8,395.51	389,939.47
Apr. 10, 1876	July 15, 1870	16	362			282,027.26
Aug. 5, 1882	Apr. 10, 1876	19	28	389,939.47		19,173.93
Aug. 23, 1888	Aug. 5, 1882	22	177	256,242.79	6,254.47	
May	Aug. 23, 1888	25	157	19,173.93	470.00	
Apr. 21, 1904	Apr. 21, 1904	33	194	379,900.00		375,600.00
Feb. 21, 1873	Feb. 21, 1873	12	658	18,699.61		18,090.01
July 4, 1888	July 4, 1888	25	240			
Apr. 30, 1908	Apr. 30, 1908	35	92		108,750.00	5,330.81
Mar. 1, 1907	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1050	300,000.00	300,000.00	60,000.00
Apr. 8, 1908	Apr. 8, 1908	35	96	65,000.00	892.80	65,000.00
Mar. 1, 1907	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1035	447	225,000.00	225,000.00
May 29, 1908	May 29, 1908	35	463			
July 1, 1892	May 29, 1908	27	63	41,182.73	672.50	267,153.36
July 1, 1898	July 1, 1892	30	593	79,968.23		
Apr. 27, 1904	July 1, 1898	33	352	109,397.91	21,166.00	168,200.14
do.	Apr. 27, 1904	33	352	35,044.21	40,753.00	88,167.18
Apr. 23, 1904	do.	33	319	100,000.00		100,000.00
May 30, 1908	Apr. 23, 1904	33	303			
Apr. 28, 1904	May 30, 1908	35	564	100,000.00		100,000.00
June 17, 1892	Apr. 28, 1904	33	569	5,004.42		
June 21, 1906	June 17, 1892	27	52	24,880.96	300.00	
Apr. 21, 1906	June 21, 1906	34	362	1,700.00		
Apr. 23, 1904	Apr. 21, 1906	34	124	24,100.59	45,677.58	509.70
Apr. 21, 1907	Apr. 23, 1904	33	258	544,869.27	606,395.77	202,381.20
Mar. 20, 1904	Apr. 21, 1907	34	1230	165,000.00		
Feb. 20, 1904	Mar. 20, 1904	33	50	93,582.44	5,317.22	
Mar. 3, 1873	Feb. 20, 1904	33	819	14,049.41	28.90	63,937.50
Mar. 19, 1896	Mar. 3, 1873	12	78	670.00		
Feb. 29, 1908	Mar. 19, 1896	34	28	107,061.92	7,801.74	14,013.74
	Feb. 29, 1908	35	458			670.00
Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., for lands conveyed to the California and Oregon Co.						109,900.64
Indians of Colville Reservation, Wash.						5,000.00
Proceeds of—						
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont.						
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reserve						
Cheyenne River and Standing Rock reservations, N. and S. Dak.						
Colville Reservation, Wash.						
Crow ceded lands, Montana						
Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.						
Flathead Reservation, Mont.						
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.						
Grande Ronde Reservation, Oreg.						
Klamath River Reservation, Oreg.						
Lands, Shawnee school, Oklahoma						
Lower Brûlé Reservation, S. Dak.						
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.						
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.						
Sioux Reservation in Minnesota and Dakota						
Sioux allotted lands, Dakota County, Minn.						
Southern Ute Reservation						
Spokane Reservation...						

TABLE 41.—*Receipts and disbursements on account of Indian lands from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909—Continued.*

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		On hand July 1, 1908.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1909.
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Proceeds of—Continued.							
Sulphur Springs Reservation, Choctaw Nation.....	July 1, 1902	32	655	\$19,190.55			\$19,190.55
Sulphur Springs Reservation, Chickasaw Nation.....	do.....	32	655	6,396.85			6,396.85
Surplus Puyallup school lands.....	June 21, 1906	34	362				74,278.00
Timber, cemetery site, La Pointe Chippewas, Wisconsin.....	do.....	34	382	2,374.38			3,092.87
Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.....	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1032				2,844.32
Uintah and White River Ute lands.....	May 27, 1902	32	263				
Wichita ceded lands.....	{ Mar. 3, 1905	33	1069	77,324.41			99,053.42
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....	Mar. 2, 1895	28	894	132,742.92			221,589.67
	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1016	92,081.56			123,790.90
				31,709.34			
Total.....				13,912,230.56	3,172,832.50	884,405.16	16,200,657.90

TABLE 42.—*Commissioner's account.*

[Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner, are received in the office from time to time with bids for leasing tribal lands, to pay for railroad rights of way, and for various other purposes. For all such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by law.]

Balance on hand July 1, 1908.....	\$429,683.42
Receipts.....	189,915.28
	<hr/>
Disbursed.....	\$480,074.73
Deposited in United States Treasury.....	93,654.13
Balance on hand June 30, 1909.....	45,869.84
	<hr/>
	\$619,598.70
	<hr/>
	619,598.70

TABLE 43.—*Financial statement for year ended June 30, 1909.*

[Exclusive of individual Indian moneys.]

	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers July 1, 1908.	Received during year.	Total on hand and received.	Disbursed during year.	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1909.
Current and contingent expenses	\$249,705.20	\$1,000,083.85	\$1,249,789.05	\$1,006,571.96	\$243,217.09
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	1,282,465.01	1,472,162.87	2,754,627.88	1,642,951.86	1,111,676.02
Supports (gratuities).....	112,498.85	670,400.00	782,898.85	629,633.53	153,265.32
Incidental expenses.....	13,301.18	74,298.72	87,599.90	72,471.37	15,128.53
Schools.....	1,340,006.65	3,999,731.25	5,399,737.90	4,132,778.95	1,206,958.95
Trust funds and interest.....	37,975,397.49	3,775,085.23	41,750,482.72	2,794,548.99	38,955,933.73
Indian moneys.....	3,893,295.71	1,266,235.93	5,159,531.64	1,968,151.12	3,191,380.52
Miscellaneous ^a	10,852,502.63	4,412,879.59	15,265,382.22	4,465,261.45	10,800,120.77
Total.....	55,719,172.72	16,670,877.44	72,390,050.16	16,712,369.23	55,077,680.93

^a Includes judgments of Court of Claims, proceeds of lands, and other special payments to Indians.

TABLE 44.—*Summary, vital legislation of the past.*

I. Performance of engagements between United States and Indians:

A. No further treaties—

“No Indian nation or tribe within territory United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power with whom the United States may contract by treaty.” (R. S., 2079.)

B. Power of Congress to abrogate treaties—

The United States Supreme Court, in the case of *Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock*, decided that Congress has power to abrogate treaties with Indians and in a contingency may avail itself of such power from considerations of public policy. (Supreme Court decision, 187 U. S., 553.)

C. Presidential power—

Congress therein delegates to the President power to abrogate by proclamation treaties with tribes in actual hostility to United States, if in his opinion the same can be done consistently with good faith and legal and national obligations. (R. S., 2080.)

D. Purchase of goods for Indians—

“All merchandise required by any Indian treaty for Indians * * * shall be purchased under direction of Secretary Interior upon proposals to be received, to be based on notices previously to be given: * * *. All other purchases on account of the Indians, and all payments to them of money or goods shall be made by such person as the President shall designate for that purpose. (Changed in minor details by late enactments.) (R. S., 2083.)

E. Contracts with Indians—

“No agreements shall be made by any person with any tribe of Indians or individual Indians not citizens of the United States for * * * (any kind of compensation) in consideration of services for said Indians relative to their lands, or to claims * * * under laws or treaties with United States

Performance of engagements between United States and Indians—Continued.

A. Contracts with Indians—Continued.

or official acts of any officers thereof, or in any way connected with or due from United States unless such contract be executed * * * (strictly in accordance with specified formalities for protection of Indians and approved by Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Secretary of the Interior). (R. S., 2103.)

Nothing but fee paid to agent or attorney under these contracts, and even fee to be withheld until such agent or attorney shall first have filed a sworn statement with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs showing each particular act of service under contract; the moneys found to be due Indians to be paid direct to them by the United States. (R. S., 2104.)

Any person receiving money contrary to provisions two preceding sections shall forfeit same and, with his aiders and abettors, be punishable by fine and imprisonment. (R. S., 2105.)

II. Government and protection of Indians:

A. Cutting timber—

The President authorized to grant to Indians temporary authority to fell, cut, remove, and sell, on reservations, or allotments fee to which remains in the United States, dead timber standing or fallen, for their sole benefit. (Act Feb. 16, 1889 (25 Stat. 673), as construed by United States Supreme Court in Logging Co. v. U. S., 186 U. S., 279, 284.)

B. Surveys Indian reservations—

All such surveys to be made under direction and control General Land Office. (R. S., 2115.)

C. Purchases or grants from Indians—

"No purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands * * * shall be of any validity in law or equity unless same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the Constitution;" any person other than an officer of the United States who attempts to negotiate such treaty or to treat with them for title or purchase of their lands is liable to penalty \$1,000. (R. S., 2116.)

United States Circuit Court, F. D. Missouri, 21 Fed. Rep., 615 (1884).

Construed this penal section not to include leases for grazing purposes.

III. Government of Indian country:

A. Trading with Indians—

(R. S. 2128-2132.)

Provides a complete system of law for granting licenses for trading in Indian country; must be loyal citizens United States and give bond for observance laws and regulations for trade and intercourse with Indians.

Persons employed in Indian affairs prohibited, under pain of fine and removal from office, from having any interest or concern in any trade with Indians, or

"in any contract made or under negotiation * * * with the Indians, for the purchase or transportation or delivery of goods or supplies for the Indians." * * *. (Act June 22, 1874, 18 Stat., 146, 177.) (R. S. 2078.)

B. Liquor—

Sale of liquor—

R. S., Sec. 2139, as amended by act July 2, 1892 (27 Stats., 260), and act Jan. 30, 1897 (29 Stats., 506).

These acts make it a penal offense to sell, give away, dispose of, exchange or barter any malt, spirituous or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or other intoxicating liquor * * *:

(a) to any Indian to whom an allotment of land has been made while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government; or

(b) to any Indian, a ward of Government under charge of any superintendent or agent; or

(c) any Indian, including mixed bloods, over whom the Government through its departments exercises guardianship.

United States Supreme Court in Heff decision (197 U. S., 488) construed these enactments, and

Decides that, as Congress has made in General Allotment Act, 1887, all allottees citizens, provision (a) is unconstitutional as an attempt by Congress to usurp police power of a State over transactions between its citizens within its territory.

III. Government of Indian country—Continued.

B. Liquor—Continued.

Introduction liquor—

The same acts above cited

Make it a penal offense to introduce or attempt to introduce any of these articles above mentioned into the Indian country, which term is defined by Congress to include allotments while title to same is held in trust by the United States or while same remains inalienable by the allottee without consent of United States.

Couture decision, United States Supreme Court (207 U. S., 581).

The constitutionality of this provision was attacked on same grounds as in Heff case, but upheld by Supreme Court in Couture case.

Seizure of liquor—

(R. S. 2140.)

Makes it duty of any person in service United States or of any Indian to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in Indian country * * *; also authorizes any * * * Indian agent or subagent or commanding officer of a military post * * * who has reason to believe or is informed that any white person or Indian is about to introduce or has introduced any ardent spirituous liquor or wine into Indian country, in violation of law * * * to search, seize, and deliver same to proper officer.

United States Supreme Court decided that terms spirituous liquors, ardent spirits, and wine do not include beer, ale, or malt liquors generally. Therefore such liquors when found on reservation can not lawfully be seized and destroyed. (Sarlls v. U. S., 152 U. S., 570.)

C. Removal of persons from reservations.

(R. S. 2147-2149.)

Give Commissioner of Indian Affairs * * * Indian agents and sub-agents power to remove from Indian country all persons found thereon contrary to law; and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to remove any person from any tribal reservation whose presence is, in his judgment, detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians.

IV. Education of Indians.

General provision.

Act April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72).

This act makes permanent a similar provision contained in former Indian appropriation acts, and gives the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to supervision of Secretary of the Interior, control over the expenditures of all moneys appropriated therein or thereafter for school purposes among the Indians;

Provided, That, except for pay of superintendents, not more than one hundred and sixty-seven dollars shall be expended for annual support and education of any pupil except in certain cases.

Outing system.

Each Indian appropriation act.

Contains an appropriation and, by implication, an authorization for transporting Indian pupils from Indian schools and placing them * * * "under care and control of such suitable white families as may in all respects be qualified to give such pupils moral, industrial, and educational training."

V. Irrigation.

General provision.

Each Indian appropriation act.

Contains an appropriation of \$200,000 for construction of ditches and reservoirs, purchase and use of irrigating tools and appliances, and water rights, including lands necessary for canals, pipe lines, and reservoirs for Indian reservations and allotments, and for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior and subject to his control * * * and to employ superintendents of irrigation who may be skilled irrigation engineers, not to exceed five.

Special projects.

Some ten or eleven special appropriations for local irrigation projects have been made by Congress from time to time, in eight of which the appropriations are reimbursable from sale of surplus lands.

VI. Forestry.

General provision.

Act March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781).

Until this appropriation was made, such forestry work as was done was paid for out of tribal funds.

This act provides in substance for investigation by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for purpose of preserving living and growing timber and removing dead timber * * * furnishing expert advice to Indians as to proper care of forests and conduct of timber operations.

VII. General allotment act.

Act February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388); section 1, amended by act February 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794); section 6, amended by act March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1447); and act May 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 182); section 4, amended by act March 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 781).

These acts provide a complete system for allotting land to all the Indians but five tribes, the Osages, Miamis, Peorias, Sacs and Foxes in Oklahoma, and Senecas in New York, and land of adjoining territory of Sioux Nation in Nebraska.

(1) The work to be done under direction of the President (late appropriation acts set aside money to be expended by Commissioner of Indian Affairs under direction of Secretary of the Interior in same way), and land allotted to each Indian on any reservation deemed by President advantageous for agricultural or grazing purposes in amounts not more than one-eighth section to each Indian.

(2) Indians to select their own allotments.

(3) Section 4, as enlarged by act of March 3, 1909, provides for allotment of land on the public domain to any Indian who for any cause has not received an allotment elsewhere.

(4) Allotments to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and patents to issue to Indians to the effect that United States shall hold the land in trust for twenty-five years and at the end thereof convey to allottee or his heirs a patent in fee, free of encumbrance. Indians not allowed to encumber land during trust period, and President may extend trust period.

(5) Section 6, as amended by acts March 3, 1901, and March 3, 1906, has the effect of making allottees born within territorial limits of the United States and *every Indian in Indian Territory* citizens of United States if they received patents prior to May 8, 1906. Thereafter all allottees, except Indians in Indian Territory (who become citizens as before on receipt of first patent), become citizens only upon receipt of patent in fee.

This section also declares that every Indian born within territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein and has adopted the habits of civilized life shall be a citizen of the United States.

VIII. Curtis Act for protection of the people of the Indian Territory:

Act June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495).

This act provides a complete system for administering affairs of the 100,000 Indians in the then Indian Territory and, although amended several times, is substantially in effect to-day.

(1) Provides for adjudication of all questions relating to membership of any of the tribes by United States courts.

(2) For enrollment by Commissioner to the Five Tribes of Indians entitled to citizenship therein and for allotment of surface of lands to enrolled members of tribes in fair and equal shares, reserving all oil, coal, asphalt, and mineral deposits to the tribe.

(3) Reserving town sites to tribes, setting apart land for churches, schools, and burying grounds.

(4) Providing for the ouster of illegal allottees and intruders.

(5) Making allotments nontransferable and liable for no obligations contracted prior to receipt of patent in fee.

(6) Providing for leasing oil and mineral lands by Secretary of the Interior, and payment of royalties to Indians.

(7) No intoxicating liquors to be sold in Indian Territory.

(8) Provision for town site commission for each town for the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee tribes for laying out town sites.

(9) Royalties and rents to be paid into United States Treasury to credit of tribe.

(10) Payments by United States to be made per capita and not to tribe.

TABLE 45.—*Statement of appropriations for Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, with unexpended balances.*

Appropriation.	Balances from previous years.	Appropriations for 1909.	Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1909.
Current and contingent expenses.			
Pay of Indian agents.....	\$42,000.00	\$24,005.57	
Pay of Indian police.....	200,000.00	8,403.71	
Pay of farmers.....	125,000.00	5,255.26	
Pay of interpreters.....	4,000.00	1,143.43	
Pay of judges Indian courts.....	12,000.00	967.78	
Pay of matrons.....	30,000.00	5,291.49	
Pay of Indian inspectors.....	21,000.00	950.60	
Traveling expenses of Indian inspectors.....	12,800.00	1,379.15	
Pay of Indian school superintendent.....	3,000.00	-----	
Traveling expenses of Indian school superintendent.....	1,500.00	28.29	
Buildings at agencies, and repairs.....	75,000.00	12,904.44	
Contingencies, Indian department.....	85,000.00	2,993.52	
Expenses, Indian commissioners.....	4,000.00	-----	
Telegraphing, transportation, etc., Indian supplies, 1909.....	314,596.34	71,970.95	
Vaccination of Indians.....	5,000.00	4,027.30	
Fulfilling treaties with—			
Choctaws.....	\$124.34	10,520.00	10,644.34
Crows.....	12,135.66	6,000.00	10,813.31
Fort Hall Indians.....	22,478.81	6,000.00	28,478.81
Indians formerly of Lemhi Agency.....	1,005.40	4,000.00	849.60
Pawnees.....	4,480.35	30,000.00	5,156.88
Pottawatomies, Kansas.....	3,242.09	9,037.90	4,141.81
Sav's and Foxes of the Mississippi.....	4,700.66	51,000.00	18,391.97
Seminoles.....	3.00	28,500.00	17,500.04
Senecas of New York.....	2,030.65	11,902.50	2,301.94
Sioux, Yankton Tribe.....	2,315.17	15,000.00	2,426.58
Six Nations of New York.....	5.05	4,500.00	61.10
Winnebagoes.....	24,796.77	44,102.47	27,933.07
Proceeds of—			
Cheyenne River and Standing Rock reservations, N. and S. Dak.....	225,000.00	225,000.00	
Spokane Reservation, Wash.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Incidental expenses of the Indian service:			
Arizona.....	1,500.00	160.92	
California, employees.....	7,000.00	247.69	
California, including support and civilization.....	4,000.00	292.00	
Colorado.....	1,000.00	482.55	
Idaho.....	1,000.00	352.64	
Montana.....	2,500.00	16.04	
Nevada, employees.....	4,000.00	355.00	
Nevada, including support and civilization.....	5,000.00	390.61	
New Mexico.....	1,000.00	173.67	
North Dakota.....	1,000.00	146.17	
Oklahoma, including employees.....	22,000.00	791.64	
Oregon, employees.....	3,000.00	1,516.68	
Oregon, including support and civilization.....	3,000.00	550.18	
South Dakota.....	3,000.00	931.21	
Utah.....	1,000.00	96.00	
Washington, including employees and support and civilization.....	13,000.00	550.18	
Wyoming.....	1,000.00	470.95	
Support of—			
Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas.....	25,000.00	5,834.24	
Ban'nocks, employees.....	5,000.00	1,903.00	
Chicayennes and Arapahoes.....	35,000.00	5,463.05	
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	7,000.00	975.41	
Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota.....	4,000.00	.80	
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band.....	13,000.00	2,258.01	
Coeur d'Alenes.....	3,000.00	155.81	
Confederated band of Utes, employees.....	23,740.00	1,466.17	
Confederated band of Utes, subsistence.....	30,000.00	9,493.83	
Crows.....	8,000.00	-----	
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington.....	7,000.00	2,481.56	
Indians of Arizona and New Mexico.....	300,000.00	38,950.16	
Indians of Flathead Agency.....	9,000.00	796.57	
Indians of Fort Belknap Agency.....	20,000.00	1,510.79	
Indians of Fort Berthold Agency.....	20,000.00	2,988.85	
Indians of Fort Hall Reservation.....	30,000.00	6,109.89	
Indians of Fort Peck Agency.....	50,000.00	10,091.22	
Indians of Klamath Agency.....	8,000.00	1,613.25	
Indians of Warm Springs Agency.....	4,000.00	264.95	
Indians of Western Shoshone Agency.....	8,000.00	641.81	
Kalibabs in Utah.....	1,500.00	23.00	
Kansas Indians.....	2,000.00	-----	
Makahs.....	2,000.00	514.09	
Mission Indians.....	15,000.00	3,835.79	

TABLE 45.—*Statement of appropriations for Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, with unexpended balances—Continued.*

Appropriation.	Balances from previous years.	Appropriations for 1909.	Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1909.
Support of—Continued.			
Mohicans.	\$3,000.00	\$1,800.00	
Nez Perces of Joseph's Band.	1,000.00	3.83	
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, employees.	9,000.00	212.83	
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, subsistence and civilization.	90,000.00	21,495.63	
Northern Indians of California.	20,000.00	16,296.42	
Pawnees, employees.	6,600.00	298.77	
Pawnees, iron, steel, etc.	500.00	471.59	
Pawnees, schools.	10,000.00	156.97	
Pima Indians.	40,000.00	535.92	
Poncas.	9,000.00	1,834.38	
Quapaws, education.	1,000.00	271.00	
Quapaws, employees.	500.00	500.00	
Quinaults and Quileutes.	1,000.00	12.50	
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Kansas.	200.00		
Shoshones, employees.	6,000.00	1,746.00	
Shoshones in Wyoming.	12,000.00	231.31	
Sioux of Devils Lake.	5,000.00	434.67	
Sioux of different tribes, employees, etc.	97,000.00	7,925.57	
Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization.	500,000.00	91,078.01	
Sioux, Yankton tribe.	20,000.00	9,143.73	
Spokanes.	2,000.00	1,280.00	
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.	3,000.00	906.79	
Yakimas and other Indians.	5,000.00		
Indian schools:			
Support.	1,400,000.00	147,219.52	
Buildings.	400,000.00	182,200.97	
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	56,900.00	3,526.56	
Albuquerque, N. Mex., buildings, land, etc. (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909).	\$3,049.94	6.65	1,072.15
Albuquerque, N. Mex., water supply.	4,548.91	2,000.00	3,130.55
Bismarck, N. Dak.		20,200.00	5,929.95
Carlisle, Pa.		164,000.00	878.12
Carson City, Nev.		56,900.00	8,016.92
Chamberlain, S. Dak.		37,900.00	9,865.42
Cherokee, N. C.		28,720.00	9,406.07
Chilocco, Okla.		129,400.00	42,182.36
Five Civilized Tribes.		300,000.00	64,501.63
Flandreau, S. Dak.		69,425.00	5,826.14
Fort Lewis, Colo.		38,800.00	21,037.43
Fort Mojave, Ariz.		43,000.00	8,301.79
Fort Totten, N. Dak., 1909.		60,975.00	9,247.20
Fort Totten, N. Dak., 1908 (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909).	1,301.18	84.80	1,217.14
Genoa, Nebr.		54,800.00	3,373.11
Grand Junction, Colo.		41,000.00	10,375.92
Hampton, Va.		20,040.00	11,638.79
Hayward, Wis.		40,870.00	6,585.73
Kickapoo Reservation, Kans.		16,860.00	33,346.58
Lawrence, Kans.		148,750.00	2,715.10
Lawrence, Kans., buildings.	8,393.30	3,000.00	1,974.85
Morris, Minn.		29,550.00	5,195.79
Mount Pleasant, Mich.		55,800.00	8,955.19
Phoenix, Ariz.		127,400.00	18,699.74
Phoenix, Ariz., heating system.	1,065.00	9,000.00	2,165.50
Pierre, S. Dak., 1908 (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909).		63	
Pierre, S. Dak.		29,550.00	755.91
Pipestone, Minn.		41,675.00	4,241.83
Rapid City, S. Dak.		48,350.00	14,141.95
Rapid City, S. Dak., buildings.	150.83	5,000.00	5,150.83
Rapid City, S. Dak., sewerage system.		6,000.00	6,000.00
Riverside, Cal.		96,000.00	136.49
Riverside, Cal., buildings.	2,206.95	4,000.00	6,206.95
Riverside, Cal., water system.		3,000.00	3,610.08
Sac and Fox Reservation, Iowa.		15,160.00	1,613.80
Salem, Oreg.		111,200.00	5,620.08
Santa Fe, N. Mex.		56,900.00	5,535.31
Santa Fe, N. Mex., water supply.		1,600.00	800.00
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.		34,025.00	4,712.31
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., buildings.	11.15	5,000.00	11.15
Southern Utah.		18,725.00	16,546.65
Tomah, Wis.		46,450.00	4,205.17
Transportation.		75,000.00	19,705.36
Truxton Canyon, Ariz.		19,200.00	4,092.93
Wahpeton, N. Dak., 1908 and 1909.		5,000.00	1,812.31
Wahpeton, N. Dak., 1909.		22,700.00	3,313.38
Wahpeton, N. Dak., buildings.		9,000.00	6,142.81

TABLE 45.—*Statement of appropriations for Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, with unexpended balances—Continued.*

Appropriation.	Balances from previous years.	Appropriations for 1909.	Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1909.
Miscellaneous:			
Advance interest to Chippewas in Minnesota (reimbursable).	\$12,414.19	\$90,000.00	\$27,785.03
Allotments under act of February 8, 1887 (reimbursable).	49,521.39	75,000.00	29,508.18
Allotments, Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak. (reimbursable).	5,529.91	15,000.00	12,573.15
Allotments, Sioux Reservations.	2,472.20	30,000.00	4,255.37
Asylum for Insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak.		25,000.00	4,711.04
Allotments, etc., Spokane Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable), act of May 29, 1908.		7,000.00	5,445.36
Appraisement, classification, and allotments, Cheyenne River and Standing Rock reservations, N. and S. Dak. (reimbursable), act of May 29, 1908.		75,000.00	70,467.93
Care and support of insane Indians in Oklahoma.		20,000.00	19,537.23
Care of orphan Indian children, Five Civilized Tribes.		10,000.00	10,000.00
Clerical and other expenses, town lots, Union Agency, Five Civilized Tribes.		6,000.00	285.86
Commission, Five Civilized Tribes.	65,899.83	143,410.00	53,521.69
Counsel for Pueblo Indians in New Mexico.		2,000.00	613.67
Copying records, allotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes, act of May 27, 1908.		15,000.00	-----
Certified claims (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909).		852.17	-----
Drainage survey, Chippewas in Minnesota (reimbursable).	5,676.39	10,000.00	6,569.43
Education, Sioux Nation.	110,090.27	200,000.00	29,201.94
Experiments, Indian school or agency farm.		5,000.00	862.67
Investigation of fraudulent leases, allotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes.	2.80	10,000.00	37.49
Irrigation, Indian reservations.		200,000.00	11,339.57
Irrigation, Yakima Reservation, Wash (reimbursable).	8.45	15,000.00	5,230.47
Irrigation and water system, Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho (reimbursable).	254,195.09	100,000.00	70,396.75
Irrigation systems, Uintah Reservation, Utah (reimbursable).	3,041.27	200,000.00	68,995.09
Irrigation system, Wind River Diminished Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).	2,066.74	125,000.00	24,100.39
Irrigation system, Milk River, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont.		25,000.00	1,096.20
Irrigation system, Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).		50,000.00	5,999.73
Judgments, Indian depredation claims (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909).	174,092.44	38,015.00	122,405.44
Lands, irrigation, etc., for Indians in California.	45,264.79	50,000.00	60,901.57
Leasing of mineral and other lands, Five Civilized Tribes (reimbursable).		40,000.00	977.27
Pay of physician, New York agency.		600.00	-----
Pay of superintendent, Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho.		1,200.00	-----
Payments to—			
Thomas G. Walker (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909).		1,594.00	-----
W. A. Simpson (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909).		740.95	-----
Indians of Colville Reservation, Wash. for lands.	300,000.00	300,000.00	540,000.00
Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., for lands conveyed to the California and Oregon Land Company.		108,750.00	108,619.19
Mexican Kickapoos, Oklahoma.		215,000.00	40,000.00
Preventing spread of trachoma among Indians (act Feb. 20, 1909).		12,000.00	11,825.33
Protecting property interests of minor allottees, Five Civilized Tribes (act May 27, 1908).		90,000.00	65.48
Purchase of implements, etc., for Indians of Fort Belknap Reservation (reimbursable).		25,000.00	4,670.92
Potawatomi Indian cemetery, Mission Township, Kans.		600.00	600.00
Rebuilding mills, Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).		10,000.00	10,000.00
Relief of James H. Owen (act of Mar. 4, 1909).		930.00	-----
Relief of Chas. H. Dickson (act of Jan. 25, 1909).		246.72	-----
Relief and civilization of Chippewas in Minnesota (reimbursable).	102,562.90	150,000.00	29,024.36
Removal of intruders, Five Civilized Tribes.	1.60	20,000.00	403.69
Removal of restrictions, allotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes.	4,625.18	25,000.00	5,194.61
Relief of Indians of Yuma Reservation, Cal. (reimbursable).		10,000.00	9,251.00
Removal, etc., of Chief Rocky Boy's band of Chippewas, Montana.		30,000.00	30,000.00
Repairing bridge, Niobrara River, Nebr.		12,000.00	-----
Sale of inherited and other lands, Five Civilized Tribes (reimbursable).		15,000.00	297.47
Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.		40,000.00	271.90
Surveying and allotting Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).	32,554.78	15,000.00	13,784.05
Surveying and allotting Indian Reservations.		75,000.00	4,174.32

TABLE 45.—*Statement of appropriations for Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, with unexpended balances—Continued.*

Appropriation.	Balances from previous years.	Appropriations for 1909.	Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1909.
Miscellaneous—Continued.			
Stating account of Northern Arapaho Indians (deficiency act of Mar. 4, 1909).....		\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Special Investigations, Indian service.....	3,000.00		958.44
Town sites, Yuma and Colorado River reservations, Cal., and Ariz. (reimbursable).....		5,000.00	5,000.00
Wagon road, Hoopa Valley Reservation, Cal.		10,000.00	3,793.51
Zuni dam and irrigation project, New Mexico.....		25,000.00	2,268.26

NOTE.—The balances shown to have been in the Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1909, will remain on the books and be subject to expenditure until after July 1, 1911. Such of the appropriations as were made without year are available until expended, and so much of the others as may be needed for the purpose will be used to pay expenses incurred in the fiscal year, but not settled before July 1, 1909.

TABLE 46.—*Indian lands opened for settlement since 1898.*

Reservation.	Date of act.	Date of instructions to allot.	Allotments.		Original area of reservation (approximate).	Acreage opened.	Acreage disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.	
			Size of allotment (acres).	No.						
Round Valley, Cal. .	Feb. 8, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 706).	Mar. 10, 1894	Nov. 3, 1894	10	619	5,408.72	103,219.56	^a 65,000.00	13,253.44	\$4,693.49
Southern Ute, Colo. .	Feb. 20, 1895 (33 Stat. L., 677).	Aug. 15, 1895	Apr. 15, 1896	^b 160 ^c 80	371	72,810.65	1,079,999.65	523,079.00	159,299.05	153,402.07
Devils Lake, N. Dak. .	Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 319).	...	...	...	...	332,889.77	^d 104,000.00	89,276.90	261,900.06	
Red Lake, Minn.	Feb. 20, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 46).	...	...	...	...	800,000.00	^e 256,152.00	211,338.68	670,797.34	

^a Surplus grazing and timber lands sold at public sale to the highest bidder, at not less than the appraised value (26 Stat. L., 658).

^b Heads of families.

^c Single persons over 18.

^d Ceded to the United States for \$345,000 (33 Stat. L., 319).

^e Ceded to the United States for \$1,000,000 (33 Stat. L., 46).

² See L. D. 32, pp. 600 and 603.

³ See L. D.

⁴ See L. D.

⁵ See L. D.

TABLE 46.—*Indian lands opened for settlement since 1898—Continued.*

Reservation.	Date of act.	Date of instructions to allot.	Date allotments were completed.	Allotments.		Original area of reservation (approximate).	Acreage disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.
				Size of allotment (acres).	No. Acreage.				
Crow, Mont.	Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 352).	.....	.....	.....	3,504,000.00	41,116,000.00	93,148.79	\$114,452.17	When entered under the homestead laws to be paid for at \$4 per acre, as follows: \$1 per acre when entry is made, the remainder in 4 equal annual installments, the first to be paid at the end of the second year. Enrumpen to pay same fees and commissions at time of commutation or final entry as now provided by law where the price is \$1.25 per acre. See proclamation dated May 24, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 3200), and L. D. 34, p. 63.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, Okla.	June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213).	June 8, 1906	Oct. 8, 1906	100	513 82,059.52	2,968,893.00	395,618.56	391,212.69	1,033,156.86
Wichita, Okla.	June 6, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 676).	.....	.....	100	965,152,991.00	743,160.00	6 586,468.00	214,439.57	271,049.63
Rosebud, S. Dak.	Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 254).	Ceded.....	.....	.....	3,228,160.00	382,000.00	414,059.95	1,135,121.44	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws. See act of Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 887), proclamation dated July 4, 1901 (32 Stat. L., 1875), and L. D. 31, p. 9.
Uintah Valley, Utah.	May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 263).	June 6, 1904	June 13, 1905	e 80 1,283,103,265.35	d 40 2,361,145.00	1,004,285.00	21,565.68	82,678.74	Lands disposed of at public or private sale in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and upon his order, in quantities not exceeding one-quarter of a section; nonmineral lands at not less than \$1.25 per

Wind River, Wyo.	Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1016).	Begun in 1894; work not con- tinued steadily; no allot- ments since 1905; about 200 Indians yet unallotted.	1,781 c 80 or d 100. a 40 or 80.	185,016.65 1,754,960.00 1,438,633.66 113,743.68	98,413.15
Colville, Wash.	July 1, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 62).	Oct. 11, 1898	Jan. 12, 1900	80	648 50,900.00 2,800,000.00 1,500,000.00 122,278.15
Grande Ronde, Oreg.	Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	Sept. 8, 1888	July 13, 1889	e 160 c 80 c 40 e 320 c d 160 f 80	268 33,147.74 61,440.00 26,301.65 26,021.54
Lower Brule, S. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888).	Feb. 18, 1892	Apr. 20, 1900	555,151,856.05 472,560.00	56,500.00 47,565.67
					63,081.90 20,810.23

^a Ceded to the United States for \$1,150,000 (33 Stat. L., 352).

^b Ceded to the United States for a sum to be fixed by the Congress (28 Stat. L., 897).

^c Single persons over 18.

^d Orphans under 18.

^e Heads of families.

^f Single persons under 18.

TABLE 47.—*Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA.		
Camp McDowell..... (Under Phoenix School.) Tribe: Mohave Apache.	Acres. 24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1903, p. 98.)
Colorado River ^a (Under Colorado River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kawiwa, Cocopa, ^d Mohave.	b c 240,640	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.)
Fort Apache..... (Under Fort Apache School.) Tribes: Chililon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño, and Mogollon Apache.	b 1,681,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
Gila Bend..... (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Papago.	c 22,391	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882. (See 4106, 36409-9.)
Gila River..... (Under Pima School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	357,120	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Havasupai (Supai)..... (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.	b 518	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui)..... (Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui).	2,472,320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. Allotments being made under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1021).
Navaho ^e (Under Leupp, Moqui, Navaho, Western Navaho, and San Juan schools.) Tribe: Navaho.	12,115,283	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and executive orders Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892, 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by executive orders, Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. Executive orders of Mar. 10, 1905, and May 15, 1905, 61,523 acres added to reservation, and by executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 2,972,160 acres were added. 470 Indians have been allotted 74,715 acres under the act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by the act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and by executive order of Dec. 30, 1908, the surplus lands, approximately 500,000 acres, in that part of the extension in New Mexico east of the first guide meridian west were restored to the public domain (see 35 Stat. L., 457 and 787). (See 1277-9.)
Papago..... (Under farmer.) Tribe: Papago.	c 27,566	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299. 41,022.65 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,566 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.)
Salt River..... (Under Pima School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	f 46,720	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Sept. 15, 1903. (See Senate Doc. 90, 58th Cong., 2d sess.)
San Carlos..... (Under San Carlos Agency.) Tribes: Arivalpa, Chililon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	b 1,834,240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Oct. 30, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 49, p. 159.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 952.) Executive order of Dec. 27, 1902.
Walapai..... (Under Truxton Cañon School.) Tribe: Walapai.	730,880	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1898, and May 14, 1900.
Total.....	19,551,569	

^a Partly in California.

^b Outboundaries surveyed.

^c Surveyed.

^d Not on reservation.

^e Partly in New Mexico.

^f Partly surveyed.

TABLE 47.—*Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
CALIFORNIA.		
Digger..... (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	370	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), provides for purchase of 330 acres; not allotted. 40 acres were reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 28, 1908, for Digger Indians. (See 46597-1907, 71861-1908, 35245-1909.)
Hupa Valley..... (Under Hupa Valley School.) Tribes: Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Salaz, Sermalton, and Tishitanan.	a b 99,051	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; executive orders, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52) 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter books 263, p. 96; 382, p. 480; 383, p. 170.)
Mission (28 reserves). (Under Cahuilla, Martinez, Mesa Grande, Pala, Potrero, and Soboba schools.) Tribes: Diegueno, Kawia, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	202,216	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889, 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Sycuan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve (letter book 303, p. 57), 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. Warner's ranch of 3,353 acres purchased. (See authority 7971; also letter book 580, p. 113. Deed recorded in misc. record book No. 5, p. 193.) 3,742.45 acres have been purchased under act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 325-333), and act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stats., 1015-1022). And the deeds have been recorded in misc. record book No. 6. Area subject to change by additions under above acts. 11,058.88 acres patented by the Government to the Morongo band (see 8928-1908) and 3,200 to the Cuyapipe band, under acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (24 Stat. L., 1015-1022).
Miscellaneous bands:		
Grindstone.....	80	
Potter Valley.....	16	
Upper Lake.....	144	
Guilville.....	50	
Tachee, Le Moore or Mussel Slough.	80	
Sherwood.....	230	
Trinidad.....	60	
Ruffys.....	441	
Eel River.....	20	
Coyote Valley.....	100	
Redwood Valley and Little River.	80	
Round Valley..... (Under Round Valley School.) Tribes: Clear Lake, Cow, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailaki, and Yuki.	c 37,000	Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. 5,408.72 acres allotted to 619 Indians, 180 acres reserved for school purposes, 3 acres for mission, 10.43 acres for cemetery, 17.13 acres for agency purposes; the residue, approximately 37,000 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (72088-1907, letter books 298, p. 17, and 395, p. 260.) (See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 706.) Allotments now being made.
Tule River..... (Under Tule River School.) Tribes: Kawia, ^d Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni. ^a	a 48,551	Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma..... (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribe: Yuma-Apache.	c 45,889	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) (See 45893, 52030, 55068-1909.)
Total.....	434,378	

^a Outboundaries surveyed.
^b Partly surveyed.

^c Surveyed.
^d Not on reservation.

TABLE 47.—*Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
COLORADO.		
Ute ^a (Under Fort Lewis and Southern Ute schools.) Tribes: Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute.	<i>Acres.</i> 483,750	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619, act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 65,450.33 acres allotted to 332 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 395). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899. The residue, 483,750 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminuche Utes.
Total.....	483,750	
IDAHO.		
Coeur d'Alène..... (Under superintendent.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alène, Kutenai, ^b Pend d'Oreille, and Spokan.		Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. 637 Indians have been allotted 103,911.53 acres (these allotments approved July 13, 1909), and 1,906.99 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes and for mill sites. (See 86950-1908, and acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-355), Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1026-1029), Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 322), Mar. 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 56), Apr. 30, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 78). President's proclamation issued May 22, 1909, opening surplus lands to settlement.
Fort Hall..... (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Bannock and Shoshoni.	<i>d e</i> 447,940	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; acts of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,000 acres, of which 6,172.44 acres have been allotted to 90 Indians (see letter book 527, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened to settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997), act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153.
Lapwai..... (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Percé.		Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by act of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 180,370.09 acres allotted to 1,895 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timber land reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, 29 Stats., 873.)
Lemhi..... (Under custodian.)	64,000	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and executive order Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687. (See 34 Stat. L., 335, and agreement executed Dec. 28, 1905, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906.)
Total.....	511,940	
IOWA.		
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribes: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	2,965	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July, and Oct. 1892-1896 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749). (See Ann. Repts., 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.)
Total.....	2,965	
KANSAS.		
Chippewa and Munsee..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Chippewa and Munsee.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs. (See ninth section.) (Act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92.)

^aPartly in New Mexico.

^bSurveyed.

^cNot on reservation.

^dOutboundaries surveyed.

^ePartly surveyed.

TABLE 47.—*Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
KANSAS—continued.		
Iowa ^a (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.		Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.)
Kickapoo..... (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.	398	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 18,619 acres allotted to 233 Indians; 120 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 398.87 acres, unallotted (letter books 304, p. 480, and 772, p. 54). (Acts of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 30, p. 909 and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi..... (Under P o t a w a t o m i School.) Tribe: Prairie band of Potawatomi.	b 500	Treaties of May 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 76,536.95 acres allotted to 811 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church; the residue, 500.62 acres, unallotted (letter books 238, p. 328; 259, p. 437; 303, p. 301; 685, p. 202, and 825, p. 167). (Acts of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Sauk and Fox ^a (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.	24	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas, 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 324-349), 960.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 24.03 acres unallotted. (Letter books 233, p. 361; 383, p. 37, and 512, p. 110.)
Total.....	922	
MICHIGAN.		
Isabella ^c Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	2,373	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 96,213 acres allotted to 1,934 Indians.
L'Anse..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Désert bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	b 1,029	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 51,453 acres allotted to 645 Indians; the residue, 1,029 acres, unallotted.
Ontonagon..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted to 36 Indians.
Total.....	3,402	
MINNESOTA.		
Bois Fort..... (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 55,211.79 acres allotted to 693 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B. 359, 382); residue, 51,863 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1883.)
Fond du Lac..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Fond du Lac band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 23,283.61 acres allotted to 351 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.)
Grand Portage (Pigeon River). ^b (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, to be opened to public settlement.

^a In Kansas and Nebraska.

^b Surveyed.

^c Agency abolished June 30, 1889.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MINNESOTA—continued.		
Leech Lake ^a (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish bands of Chippewa.	Acres.	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 37,683.06 acres allotted to 536 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes; 1,381.21 acres allotted to 17 Cass Lake Indians; residue, 55,054 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.)
Mdewakanton..... Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1884, Mar. 3, 1885, May 15, 1886, June 29, 1888, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 19, 1890.) 339.70 acres deeded to 47 Indians; 12,242.76 acres allotted to 88 Indians and held in trust by the United States, 8.90 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rpt., 1891, pp. 111 and 179, and Sched. approved Nov. 21, 1904.)
Mille Lac..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewa.	b c 61,014	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 17, 1898, vol. 30, p. 745.
Red Lake..... (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	543,528	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46, for sale of 256.152 acres. Act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake and Manitoba Rwy. Co. Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
Vermillion Lake..... (Under Vermillion Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	c 1,080	
White Earth..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribes: Chippewa of the Mississippi; Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa.	78,178	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Under act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), 402,516.06 acres have been allotted to 4,868 Indians, and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, and under act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 539), 223,928.91 acres have been allotted to 2,794 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa, being additional allotments to a part of the allottees under act of Jan. 14, 1889, leaving unallotted and unreserved 78,178.19 acres. Lands now in process of allotment under both acts.
White Oak Point and Chippewa. (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Lake Winnibigoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 742. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 14,389.73 acres allotted to 180 Lake Winnibigoshish Indians; the residue, 112,663.01 acres, of Lake Winnibigoshish Reserve to be opened to public settlement; 38,090.22 acres allotted to 479 Chippewa Indians (L. B. 359, p. 340). Residue, 154,855 acres, restored to public domain.
Total.....	683,800	
MONTANA.		
Blackfeet..... (Under Blackfeet School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	959,644	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1905, confirming grant of 356.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33, p. 816.) Lands now in process of allotment under act of Mar. 7, 1907 (34 Stats., 1035). (See 11548-09.)

^a Surveyed.^b These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. See pp. xxxviii and xliii of Annual Report, 1890.^c Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 47.—*Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted). <i>Acres.</i>	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MONTANA—continued.		
Crow..... (Under Crow Agency.) Tribes: Mountain and River Crow.	<i>ab1</i> , 836,753	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; executive orders, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1899. Under act Feb. 8, 1887, (24 Stat., 388), and act Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), and executive order, June 8, 1901 (modifying executive order of Mar. 25, 1901), 447,914.90 acres have been allotted to 2,272 Indians, and 1,822.61 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,844,182.49 acres, and 14,711.96 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. B. 743, p. 50; 852, p. 160, and 956, p. 416.) 37 Indians (Schedule A) have been allotted 7,429.55 acres under acts of Apr. 11, 1882 (22 Stat., 42), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and amendments thereto.
Fort Belknap..... (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribes: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	497,600	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350. Allotments to be made under the act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 558).
Fort Peck..... (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Brûlé, Santee, Teton, Hunk-papa, and Yanktonai Sioux.	1,774,907	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113. 1,032.84 acres reserved for town sites.
Jocko..... (Under Flathead Agency.) Tribes: Bitter Root, Carlos band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.		Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 2,378 Indians have been allotted 220,950.12 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, 2,524.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1049-1080), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 4,977 acres for water power, etc., and 431.62 for town-site purposes, and 69,760 acres (approximately) were granted by the act of Apr. 23, 1904, to the State of Montana for school purposes, aggregating 305,418.36 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,128,181.64 acres. These lands, and the lands reserved for town-site purposes, are, with the exception of timber lands, to be disposed of as provided for by section 8 of the act of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302), 18,521.35 acres reserved for Bison Range under acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 267), and Mar. 4, 1909. May 22, 1909, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands.
Northern Cheyenne..... (Under Tongue River School.) Tribes: Northern Cheyenne.	<i>b</i> 489,500	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884; and Mar. 19, 1900; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Total.....	<i>5,558,464</i>	
NEBRASKA.		
Nebbrara..... (Under Santee School.) Tribes: Santee Sioux.		Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text, see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted.

^a Outboundaries surveyed.^b Partly surveyed.

TABLE 47.—*Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEBRASKA—continued.		
Omaha..... (Under Omaha School.) Tribe: Omaha.	Acres. a 12,421	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 612); 129,470 acres allotted to 1,577 Indians; the residue, 12,421 acres, unallotted.
Ponca..... (Under Santee School.) Tribe: Ponca.		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892. 27,202.08 acres allotted to 167 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339; also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional). (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribe: Oglala Sioux.	640	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago..... (Under Winnebago School.) Tribe: Winnebago.	a 1,711	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 106,040.82 acres allotted to 1,200 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; the residue, 1,710.80 acres, unallotted.
Total.....	14,772	
NEVADA.		
Duck Valley b..... (Under Western Shoshoni School.) Tribes: Paiute and Western Shoshoni.	c 312,320	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.
Moapa River..... (Under Moapa farmer.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kailbab, Pawipit, Paiute, and Shivwits.	c 1,000	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445, selection approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875; executive order of July 31, 1903.
Pyramid Lake..... (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	c 322,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874. (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 20, 1904, vol. 33, p. 225.)
Walker River..... (Under Carson School.) Tribe: Paiute.		Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., pp. 245-260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, pp. 982-997; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 34, p. 325; proclamation of President, Sept. 26, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contains 268,005.84 acres, leaving in diminished reserve 50,809.16 acres. Allotted to 492 Indians, 9,783.25 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,390.29 acres; reserved for timber, 3,355.62 acres; reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. B. 885, p. 187.) Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 268,005.84 acres.
Total.....	635,320	
NEW MEXICO.		
Jicarilla Apache..... (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	a 286,400	Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 18, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 15, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887. 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians, and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 335, p. 323.) The residue, 286,400 acres, unallotted. Lands now in process of allotment. (See executive order of Nov. 11, 1907.) The above mentioned 845 allotments have been canceled; reallotments have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413). (See 64513-1909.) (Allotments 1 to 797 were approved Aug. 28, 1909, and are not included in this report.)
Mescalero Apache..... (Under Mescalero School.) Tribes: Mescalero and Mimbreño Apache.	c 474,240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883. (See 25961, 48680, 75169, 75469-1908, and 14203, 26542-1909, and Senate bill 5602, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

a Surveyed.

b Partly in Idaho.

c Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 47.—*Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted.)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO—continued.		
Pueblo:		
(Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque schools.)		
Tribe: Pueblo—		
Jemez.....	a 17,510	
Acoma.....	a 95,792	
San Juan.....	a 17,545	
Picuris.....	a 17,461	
San Felipe.....	a 34,767	
Pecos.....	a 18,763	
Cochiti.....	a 24,256	
Santo Domingo.....	a 74,743	
Taos.....	a 17,361	
Santa Clara.....	a 49,369	
Tesuque.....	a 17,471	
St. Ildefonso.....	a 17,293	
Pojoaque.....	a 13,520	
Sia.....	a 17,515	
Sandia.....	a 24,187	
Isleta.....	a 110,080	
Nambe.....	a 13,586	
Laguna.....	a 125,225	
Santa Ana.....	a 17,361	
Zufi.....	a 215,040	
(Under Zufi School.)		
Tribe: Zufi Pueblo:		
Total.....	1,690,485	
NEW YORK.		
Allegany.....	b 30,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Onondaga and Seneca.		
Cattaraugus.....	b 21,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.		
Oil Spring.....	b 640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1893, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 89.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: Seneca.		
Oneida.....	b 350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: Oneida.		
Onondaga.....	6,100	Do.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis.		
St. Regis.....	14,640	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: St. Regis.		
Tonawanda.....	c 7,549	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Cayuga and Tonawanda bands of Seneca.		
Tuscarora.....	6,249	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Onondaga and Tuscarora.		
Total.....	87,677	
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Qualla boundary and other lands.	c 48,000	Held by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen ^{er} Mar. 14, 1894, and Feb. 3, 1904. 35,000 acres of the 98,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1906.)
(Under Eastern Cherokee School.)	c 15,211	
Tribe: Eastern band of Cherokee.		
Total.....	63,211	

a Outboundaries surveyed.

b Partly surveyed.

c Surveyed.

TABLE 47.—*Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Devils Lake..... (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Cut-head, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	Acres. 92,144	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505, agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337 Comp. Indian Laws.) 135,824.33 acres allotted to 1,193 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church, and 193.61 acres reserved for government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368.
Fort Berthold..... (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribes: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	884,780	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 80,340 acres allotted to 940 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311); the residue, 884,780 acres, unallotted. Lands now in process of allotment under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042). (See 12322, 15295, 43263-1909; H. R. 10275.)
Standing Rock..... (Under Standing Rock Agency.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	1,847,812	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders Jan. 11-Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1899, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under act of Mar. 2, 1899 (25 Stats., 884), and authority of the President of Sept. 26, 1905, 2,489 Indians have been allotted 824,828.44 acres, leaving unallotted 1,847,811.56 acres. [See act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444, 451, and 460), and act of Mar. 1, 1907, (34 Stat. L., 1041).] (Allotments numbered 2495 to 3769 were approved Aug. 14, 1909, and under President's proclamation of Aug. 21, 1909, 1,061,500 acres were opened to settlement, which are not included in this report.)
Turtle Mountain..... (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribe: Pembina Chippewa.		Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194. 45,894 acres allotted to 326 Indians, and 186 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act.
Total.....	2,824,736	
OKLAHOMA.		
Cherokee..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Cherokee.	a 70,070	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799; agreement of Dec. 19, 1891, ratified by tenth section of act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 640; agreement ratified by act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 716. Approximately 40,000 Indians have been allotted 4,350,000 acres.
Cheyenne and Arapaho..... (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment and Seger schools.) Tribes: Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Executive order Aug. 10, 1869: unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1894, by authority of executive order of Nov. 5, 1894; see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve. Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026. 529,682.06 acres allotted to 3,294 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,562.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317.
Chickasaw..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Chickasaw.	a b 803,108	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 505; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. Approximately 10,950 Indians have been allotted 3,900,000 acres.

a Surveyed.

b Partly surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation; under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Choctaw..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Choctaw.	<i>Acres.</i> a 2,590,043	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw. Approximately 26,700 Indians have been allotted 4,360,000 acres.
Creek..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Creek.	72,813	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Ann. Rep., 1882, p. LIV.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 757; President's proclamation Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; agreement of Feb. 1, 1902, ratified by act of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Approximately 18,700 Indians have been allotted 3,000,000 acres.
Iowa..... (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribes: Iowa and Tonkawa.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,685.30 acres allotted to 109 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kansa..... (Under Kaw School.) Tribe: Kansa or Kaw.		Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228; 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 99,877 acres, allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 636, ratifying agreement, not dated.
Kickapoo..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Kickapoo.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,529.15 acres allotted to 283 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001.
Kiowa and Comanche..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 443,338 acres have been allotted to 2,759 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,583 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026; and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 480,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,841.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act Mar. 20, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 801), 82,059.52 acres were allotted to 513 Indians under act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213), and 480 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 5, as amended by act Mar. 7, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1018). The remaining 395,618.56 acres were turned over to the General Land Office for disposition under acts of June 5 and June 28, 1906, and proclamation of Sept. 19, 1906. The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 369,961.12 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,251.75 acres under act of June 28, 1906, to June 30, 1909. (See 87404-1909.) (See 75344-1908, and act of Mar. 27, 1908, 35 Stat. L., 9.)
Modoc..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,976 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.)
Oakland..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribes: Tonkawa and Lipan.		Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84 (see Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. LXII). (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Percé, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,273.79 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 257, p. 240). Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 524.)

^aPartly surveyed.

TABLE 47.—*Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Osage..... (Under Osage Agency.) Tribes: Great and Little Osage.	<i>Acres.</i> a 404, 924	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) (See act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stats., 539), act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats., 787), and Public Resolution No. 51, approved Feb. 28, 1909.) 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,065,134.31 acres (3 selections). Since July 1, 1909, these 2,230 Indians have been allotted 400,216.20 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.53 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Changes since June 30, 1909, have not been deducted from area of reservation in this report.
Oto..... (Under Oto School.) Tribe: Oto and Missouri.		Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 189), 127,711.22 acres were allotted to 514 Indians (885 allotments—see L. B. 929, p. 326), 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses.
Ottawa..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: O t t a w a o f Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boeuf.	a 1,587	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,714.80 acres were allotted to 157 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted (letter book 229, p. 115).
Pawnee..... (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands. See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,859.84 acres allotted to 821 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5.) Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 526.)
Peoria..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,450 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 245).
Ponca..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	a 320	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76, and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There have been allotted to 784 Indians 101,050.75 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.56 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 320 acres (letter books 302, p. 311, and 813, p. 401). Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217.
Potawatomi..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Absentee Shawnee and Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,489 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Quapaw..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 56,245.21 acres allotted to 247 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes (letter book 335, p. 326). Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997.
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 57,683.64 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.)

a Surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Seminole..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Seminole.	Acres. 4,854	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1881, Ann. Rept., 1882, p. LIV, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35. Agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567. Agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250. Approximately 3,000 Indians have been allotted 361,000 acres.
Seneca..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca.		Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 25,821.55 acres allotted to 302 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262. Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 10,484.81 acres, allotted to 84 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).
Shawnee..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca and Eastern Shawnee.		Treaties of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794. Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 895. 152,991 acres allotted to 965 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 586,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975.
Wichita..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Towa k on i, Waco, and Wichita.	acres. a 1,511,576	Unoccupied (Kiowas and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878.
Wyandot..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.	a 535	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,695.54 acres allotted to 241 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332).
Total.....	5,459,830	
OREGON.		
Grande Ronde..... (Under Grande Ronde School.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lak-miut, Mary's River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for government use and 33,148 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901.
Klamath..... (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pit River, Walpape, and Yahuskin b a n d o f Snake (Shoshoni).	b 872,186	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. 177,719.62 acres allotted to 1,174 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. (See letter book 441, p. 314.) The residue, 872,186 acres, unallotted and unreserved. Act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 260; Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 202; act of Mar. 3, 1904, vol. 33, p. 1033. Lands now in process of allotment under act of May 27, 1902 (35 Stat. L., 260). (See act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 752), removal of Modocs in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.)
Siletz..... (Under Siletz School.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kus an, K w a t a m i, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Saliutke, Siu-slaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and thirteeen others.	3,200	Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; executive orders Nov. 9 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 47,716.34 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085.

a Surveyed.

b Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 47.—*Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OREGON—continued.		
Umatilla..... (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	<i>Acres.</i> a 79,820	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 682.) 76,933.90 acres allotted to 893 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730.
Warm Springs..... (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Palute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	a 322,108	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,696.45 acres allotted to 969 Indians, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted and unreserved (letter book 334, p. 295).
Total.....	1,277,314	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago. (Under Crow Creek Agency.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brûlé, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	a 111,711	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept. 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, p. 11); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamations, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There have been allotted to 842 Indians 172,733.81 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres, leaving a residue of 111,711 acres (letter books 302, p. 443; 372, p. 485; 373, p. 347). Lands are now in process of allotment.
Lake Traverse..... (Under Sisseton Agency.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 309,904.92 acres allotted to 1,339 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for state school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)
Cheyenne River..... (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	2,467,926	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 320,631.05 acres have been allotted to 934 Indians. (See L. B. 828, p. 321.) 339 Indians have been allotted 79,281.82 acres under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460), leaving unallotted 2,467,926.12 acres. Surplus lands to be appraised and opened to settlement. (75 allotments were approved July 13, 1909, and under President's proclamation of Aug. 21, 1909, 1,615.80 acres were opened to settlement.)
Lower Brûlé..... (Under Lower Brûlé School.) Tribes: Lower Brûlé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	a 175,471	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 176,115.18 acres allotted to 705 Indians, and 964.06 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 175,470.76 acres. (See letter book 498, p. 336.) (See act Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stats., 124 and 1048, and President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1907.)

a Surveyed.

TABLE 47.—*Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.		
Pine Ridge..... (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brûlé Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux.	^a 1,943.121 <i>Acres.</i>	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stats., 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, 25 Stats., 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, 29 Stats., 10.) A tract of 32,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by executive order of Jan. 25, 1904, and by executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Under act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), and authority of President of July 29, 1904, 854,989.51 acres have been allotted to 2,604 Indians, and 11,333.68 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 866,323.19, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,943,120.74 acres. Lands are still in process of allotment under acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451). Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,258,558.35 acres allotted to 4,914 Sioux Indians (L. B. 302, 450, and 560, pp. 242, 271, and 110; 599, p. 396, and 926, p. 397). 416,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,392.01 reserved for government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. The residue, 1,524,209.64 acres, unallotted and unreserved. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354. Lands now in process of allotment.
Rosebud..... (Under Rosebud Agency.) Tribes: Loafer, Miniconjou, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brûlé, and Wahzhazhe Sioux.	^a 1,524,210	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,258,558.35 acres allotted to 4,914 Sioux Indians (L. B. 302, 450, and 560, pp. 242, 271, and 110; 599, p. 396, and 926, p. 397). 416,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,392.01 reserved for government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. The residue, 1,524,209.64 acres, unallotted and unreserved. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354. Lands now in process of allotment.
Yankton..... (Under Yankton Agency.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,567.72 acres allotted to 2,644 Indians, and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.)
Total.....	6,222,439	
UTAH.		
Uintah Valley..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Gosiute, Pavant, Uintah, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	^a 179,194	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878, 20 Stats., 165; acts of May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites, 1,004,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1902 (32 Stats. 263), 103,265.35 acres allotted to 1,283 Indians (see letter book 777, p. 392), and 60,160 acres under reclamation, the residue, 179,194.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (See L. B. 75, p. 398.)
Uncompahgre..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabequache Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	179,194	

^a Surveyed.

TABLE 47.—*Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See L. B. 152, p. 201, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses band).		Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886; executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 25,172.30 acres allotted to 40 Indians (see executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stats., 55).
Colville..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alène, Colville, Kalispel, Okanogan, Lake, Methow, Nespelem, Pend d' Oreille, Sanpoil, and Spokane.	^a 1,297,009	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 593.) 50,900.30 acres in north half allotted to 648 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, to be opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). 240 acres have been reserved for town-sites. 2,750.82 acres temporarily withdrawn for town-sites. The residue, 1,297,009 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 803. Allotments to be made under act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80).
Hoh River..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Lummi..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dquamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwanish.	^b 598	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted, 11,634 acres to 85 Indians; reserved for government school, 80 acres; unallotted and unreserved, 598 acres.
Makah..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribes: Makah and Quileute.	^c 23,040	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. Lands now in process of allotment, except timber lands.
Muckleshoot..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.	169	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 39 Indians have been allotted 3,191.97 acres.
Nisqualli..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawknsnamish, Stailakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Osette..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Osette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dquamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwanish.	^b 1,375	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 5,909.48 acres allotted to 39 Indians; the residue, 1,375 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawknsnamish, Stailakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 22, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 169 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) The residue, 599 acres, laid out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 377). Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quileute..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quileute.	^c 837	^b Surveyed. ^c Outboundaries surveyed.

^a Partly surveyed.

TABLE 47.—*Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Quinaileit..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Quaitsko and Quin- aileit.	<i>Acres.</i> a 176,650	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 471 Indians have been allotted 46,893.39 acres and 456.56 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 176,050.05 acres. The lands are now in process of allotment and the work nearly completed.
Shoalwater..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	a 335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
Skokomish..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skoko- mish, and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve, 4,990 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 895, p. 268.) Allotted in executive order, addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 895, p. 285) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snoho- mish, Sukwamish, and Swiwanish.	a 8,930	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 13,560 acres allotted to 94 Indians; the residue, 8,930 acres, unallotted.
Spokan..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribe: Spokan.		Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458), approximately 647 Indians have been allotted 64,000 acres (approved since July 1, 1909), and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement.
Squaxon Island (Klahche- min.) (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Nisqually, Puyal- lup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.
Swinomish (Perrys Island)..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snoho- mish, Sukwamish, and Swiwanish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,172 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres; unallotted, 0.35 acre.
Yakima..... (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Klikitat, Palos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	b 837,753	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1885, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For text see Misc. Indian Docs. vol. 41, p. 227; see also annual report 1893, pp. 520-521, and Senate Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 255,066.03 acres allotted to 2,823 Indians and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419; 416, p. 263, and 879, p. 243.) The residue, 543,916.13 acres, held in common. Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 595), recognizing claim of Indians to 293,837 acres additional land subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1904. (See 39848, 1909.)
Total.....	2,347,976	
WISCONSIN.		
Lac Court Oreille..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	a 20,096	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 57,746 acres allotted to 1,003 Indians; the residue, 20,096 acres, unallotted. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795.

a Surveyed. b Partly surveyed. c Reservations in Minnesota are also under La Pointe Agency.

TABLE 47.—*Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WISCONSIN—continued.		
Lac du Flambeau..... (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	a 26,153	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 43,558 acres allotted to 520 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 795), 120 Indians were allotted 7,512.40 acres, leaving unallotted 26,153.40 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River)..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe band of Chippewa* of Lake Superior.	46,613	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10; 195.71 acres fishing ground. 70,256.92 acres allotted to 959 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.) Under acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stats., 766), and Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stats., 1217), 880 acres were allotted to 11 Indians, leaving unallotted and unreserved 46,613.58 acres.
Red Cliff..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. (See executive orders. See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Menominee.	a 231,680	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida..... (Under Oneida School.) Tribe: Oneida.		Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,402.13 acres allotted to 1,501 Indians. Remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.	b 11,803	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total.....	336,345	
WYOMING.		
Wind River..... (Under Shoshoni School.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	c 95,307	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; executive order, May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land div. letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 3, 1905, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. (See vol. 33, p. 1016.) President's proclamation, June 2, 1906 opening ceded part to settlement. It contains 1,472,844.15 acres, leaving in diminished reservation 282,115.85 acres; allotted therein to 358 Indians, 34,010.49 acres. (See letter book 866, p. 157.) Reserved for Mail Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mail Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,633.66 acres. 92.44 acres reserved by Secretary to complete allotments to Indians on ceded part. Of the diminished reserve, 185,016.65 acres were allotted to 1,781 Indians, and 1,792.05 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 95,307.15 acres.
Total.....	95,307	
Grand total.....	48,477,796	

^a Outboundaries surveyed.^b Surveyed.^c Partly surveyed.

TABLE 48.—*Population of Indians.*

Grand total (exclusive of Alaska).....	300, 545
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101, 469
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	199, 076

BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Total.....	300, 545	Nevada.....	5, 870
Arizona.....	37, 209	New Mexico.....	18, 627
California.....	19, 788	New York.....	5, 460
Colorado.....	806	North Carolina.....	1, 896
Florida.....	358	North Dakota.....	8, 071
Idaho.....	4, 073	Oklahoma.....	117, 370
Indiana.....	243	Oregon.....	3, 669
Iowa.....	352	South Carolina.....	60
Kansas.....	1, 351	South Dakota.....	20, 171
Maine.....	410	Texas.....	470
Michigan.....	6, 743	Utah.....	1, 777
Minnesota.....	10, 008	Washington.....	8, 796
Montana.....	10, 533	Wisconsin.....	11, 020
Nebraska.....	3, 744	Wyoming.....	1, 670

BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES.

Arizona:		Arizona—Continued.	
Camp McDowell School—		Truxton Canyon School—	
Mojave- and Yuma- Apache.....	186	Walapai.....	^a 515
Camp Verde School—		Western Navaho School—	
Mohave-Apache.....	^a 240	Moqui (Hopi).....	182
Tonto-Apache.....	^a 160	Navaho.....	6, 150
Colorado River School—		Paiute.....	113
Mohave.....	457	California:	
Chemehuevi in Chemehuevi Valley.....	^b 55	Cahuilla School—	
Fort Apache School—		Mission Indians at—	
White Mountain Apache	2, 127	Cahuilla.....	160
Fort Mohave School—		Santa Rosa.....	77
Mohave.....	696	Capitan Grande School—	
Chemehuevi.....	98	Mission Indians at—	
Havasupai School—		Capitan Grande.....	75
Havasupai.....	175	Los Conejos.....	56
Moqui School—		Syquan.....	34
Moqui (Hopi).....	^a 2, 112	Under farmer—	
Navaho.....	^a 2, 000	Digger.....	39
Leupp School—		Fort Bidwell School—	
Navajo.....	1, 040	Paiute.....	^a 200
Navaho School—		Pit River (Achomwai).....	^a 500
Navaho.....	^b 10, 000	Fort Yuma School—	
Pima School—		Yuma.....	622
Apache.....	64	Greenville—	
Maricopa.....	337	Digger.....	524
Papago.....	1, 232	Hoopa Valley School—	
Pima.....	4, 145	Hoopa.....	438
Under farmer, San Xavier—		Lower Klamath.....	^c 745
Papago on reserve (allottees).....	^a 523	Lajolla School—	
Papago in villages in		Mission.....	137
Pima County.....	^b 2, 225	Malki School—	
San Carlos School—		Mission Indians at—	
Coyotero-Apache.....	540	Mission Creek.....	6
Mohave-Apache.....	88	Morongo.....	238
San Carlos-Apache.....	1, 172	Palm Springs.....	43
Tonto-Apache.....	577	San Manuel.....	62

^a Estimated.^b From Report of 1906.^c From Report of 1905.

TABLE 48.—*Population of Indians—Continued.*

BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—continued.

California—Continued.		Idaho—Continued.
Mesa Grande School—		Fort Lapwai School—
Mission Indians at—		Nez Percé.....
Mesa Grande and		1,470
Santa Ysabel Nos.		^d 200
1 and 2.....	184	
San Pascual.....	71	
Pala School—		Not under an agent.....
Mission Indians at—		Miami.....
Campo.....	^a 20	^e 243
Cuyapipe.....	45	
Laguna.....	7	
La Posta.....	11	
Manzanita.....	52	
Pala.....	226	
Pauma.....	70	
Pechanga School—		Iowa:
Mission.....	170	Sac and Fox School—
Rincon School—		Sac and Fox.....
Mission.....	100	352
Round Valley School—		Kansas:
Concow.....	187	Kickapoo School—
Little Lake and Red-		Iowa.....
wood.....	107	269
Nomelaki and Pit River		Kickapoo.....
(Achomawi).....	87	205
Yuki and Wailaki.....	244	Sac and Fox.....
Soboba School—		87
Mission Indians at—		Potawatomi School—
Soboba.....	140	Munsee (or Christian)
Santa Ynez.....	52	and Chippewa.....
Tule River School—		^e 92
Tule River.....	154	Prairie Band Potawato-
Ukiah Day School—		mi.....
Digger.....	125	698
Volcan School—		Maine:
Mission Indians at—		Not under an agent—
Inaja.....	30	Oldtown.....
Los Coyotes.....	133	^f 410
Santa Ysabel No. 3.	165	
Not under an agent—		Michigan:
Wichumni, Kawia, Pit		Bay Mills School—
River (Achomawi)		Chippewa.....
and others.....	^b 13,061	195
Colorado:		Under physician—
Fort Lewis School—		L'Anse, Vieux Désert,
Wiminuche Ute.....	454	and Ontonagan Chip-
Southern Ute School—		pewa.....
Capote and Moache Ute.	352	^f 883
Florida:		Not under an agent—
Not under an agent—		Scattered Chippewa and
Seminole.....	^c 358	Ottawa.....
Idaho:		^c 5,587
Coeur d'Alène Reserve—		Potawatomi of Huron.....
Coeur d'Alène.....	533	^g 978
Spokan.....	104	
Fort Hall School—		Minnesota:
Bannock, Shosoni.....	1,766	Leech Lake School—
		Cass and Winnibago-
		shish.....
		440
		Leech Lake Pillager.....
		799
		Mississippi Chippewa.....
		453
		Nett Lake School—
		Chippewa (Bois Fort) ..
		640
		Red Lake School—
		Red Lake and Pembina
		Chippewa.....
		1,359
		White Earth School—
		Fond du Lac Chippewa
		(removal).....
		110
		Mississippi Chippewa—
		Gull Lake.....
		384
		Mille Lac (removal)
		966
		Mille Lac (nonre-
		moval).....
		314
		White Oak Point
		(removal).....
		247
		White Earth.....
		1,936
		Pembina Chippewa.....
		349

^a Estimated.^b From report of special agent, March 21, 1906; 1,306 are on forest reserves.^c From United States Census, 1900.^d From report of 1902.^e From report of 1900.^f From pay roll of 1906.^g From pay roll of 1888.

TABLE 48.—*Population of Indians—Continued.*

BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—continued.

Minnesota—Continued.		New Mexico—Continued.
White Earth School—Continued.		Jicarilla School—
Pillager Chippewa—		Jicarilla Apache.....
Cass and Winnebigan goshish (removal).....	62	Mescalero School—
Otter Tail.....	743	Mescalero Apache.....
Leech Lake (removal).....	277	Pueblo Bonito School—
Not under an agent—		Navajo.....
Mdewakanton Sioux—		San Juan School—
At Birch Cooley.....	a 150	Navaho.....
Elsewhere.....	b 779	Santa Fe School—
Montana:		Pueblo.....
Blackfeet School—		Zuñi School—
Piegan.....	2,195	Pueblo of Zuñi.....
Crow School—		New York:
Crow.....	1,735	New York Agency—
Flathead School—		Cayuga.....
Flathead.....	598	Oneida.....
Kalispel.....	182	Onondaga.....
Kutenai.....	613	Seneca.....
Pend d'Oreille.....	665	St. Regis.....
Spokan.....	138	Tuscarora.....
Other tribes who have rights.....	71	North Carolina:
Fort Belknap School—		Cherokee School—
Assiniboine.....	678	Eastern Cherokee.....
Gros Ventre.....	550	North Dakota:
Fort Peck School—		Fort Berthold School—
Assiniboine Sioux.....	610	Arikaree.....
Yankton Sioux.....	1,082	Gros Ventre.....
Tongue River School—		Mandan.....
Northern Cheyenne.....	1,416	Fort Totten School—
Nebraska:		Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut Head Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux).....
Omaha School—		Turtle Mountain Chippewa.....
Omaha.....	1,260	Standing Rock School—
Santee School—		Sioux.....
Ponca.....	281	Oklahoma:
Santee Sioux.....	1,134	Cantonment School—
Winnebago School—		Arapaho.....
Winnebago.....	1,069	Cheyenne.....
Nevada:		Cheyenne and Arapaho School—
Fallon School—		Arapaho.....
Paiute.....	325	Cheyenne.....
Fort McDermitt School—		Seger Colony School—
Paiute.....	295	Arapaho.....
Under industrial teacher—		Cheyenne.....
Paiute of Moapa Reserve.....	115	Kaw School—
Walker River School—		Kansa (Kaw).....
Paiute.....	469	Kiowa School—
Nevada School—		Apache.....
Paiute of Pyramid Lake.....	479	Comanche.....
Western Shoshoni School—		Kiowa.....
Hopi.....	1	Wichita and Caddo....
Paiute.....	242	Osage School—
Shoshoni.....	243	Osage.....
Not under an agency.....	c 3,701	New Mexico:
New Mexico:		Oto School—
Albuquerque School—		Oto and Missouri.....
Navaho.....	191	a From report of 1901.
Pueblo.....	4,117	b From report of 1899.
		c From United States Census report, 1900.
		d Partly estimated.
		e Estimated.
		f From report of 1908.

TABLE 48.—*Population of Indians—Continued.*

BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—continued.

Oklahoma—Continued.		Oregon—Continued.	
Pawnee School—		Klamath School—	
Pawnee.....	647	Klamath.....	658
Ponca School—		Modoc.....	216
Ponca.....	581	Paiute.....	103
Tonkawa.....	51	Pit River (Achomawi). .	56
Red Moon School—		Siletz School—	
Cheyenne.....	147	Siletz (confederated)...	442
Sac and Fox School—		Umatilla School—	
Iowa.....	80	Cayuse.....	^a 465
Sac and Fox of the Mis- sissippi.....	536	Umatilla.....	^a 250
Seneca School—		Wallawalla.....	^a 490
Eastern Shawnee.....	107	Warm Springs School—	
Miami (Western).....	128	Warm Springs (confed- erated), Wasco, Teni- no, and Paiute.....	765
Modoc.....	62	Allottees permanently absent from reserva- tion.....	^c 79
Ottawa.....	212	South Carolina:	
Peoria.....	204	Not under an agent—	
Quapaw.....	305	Catawba.....	^d ^e 60
Seneca.....	390	South Dakota:	
Wyandot.....	376	Cheyenne River School—	
Shawnee School—		Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	2,560
Absentee Shawnee.....	481	Ute (Absentee).....	^a 371
Citizen Potawatomi.....	^a 1,768	Crow Creek School—	
Mexican Kickapoo.....	222	Lower Yanktonai Sioux. .	1,019
Under War Department—		Flandreau School—	
Apache at Fort Sill.....	248	Flandreau Sioux.....	280
Union Agency—		Lower Brûlé School—	
Cherokee—		Lower Brûlé Sioux.....	.479
Full blood.....	6,603	Pine Ridge School—	
Mixed blood.....	29,991	Oglala Sioux.....	6,727
Intermarried whites	286	Rosebud School—	
Negro freedmen.....	4,925	Brûlé Sioux.....	5,060
Chickasaw—		Sisseton School—	
Full blood.....	1,550	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	1,936
Mixed blood.....	4,185	Yankton School—	
Intermarried whites	647	Yankton Sioux.....	1,739
Negro freedmen.....	4,673	Texas:	
Choctaw—		Not under an agent—	
Full blood.....	8,337	Alabama, Muskogee, and Cushatta.....	^f 470
Mixed blood.....	10,769	Utah:	
Intermarried whites	1,671	Panguitch School—	
Negro freedmen.....	5,994	Kanab Kaibab.....	.81
Creek—		Shivwits Paiute.....	118
Full blood.....	6,816	Uintah and Ouray Agency—	
Mixed blood.....	5,091	Uintah Ute.....	443
Negro freedmen.....	6,807	Uncompahgre Ute.....	469
Seminole—		White River Ute.....	296
Full blood.....	1,399	Not under an agency—	
Mixed blood.....	739	Paiute.....	^g 370
Negro freedmen.....	986	Washington:	
Oregon:		Colville School—	
Grand Ronde School—		Columbia.....	540
Clackamas.....	6	Colville.....	421
Rogue River.....	10		
Santiam.....	5		
Umpqua.....	13		
Wapato Lake.....	4		
Yamhill.....	5		
Indians who have re- ceived patents in fee.	^b 102		

^a From report of 1908.^d Estimated.^f From report United States Census, 1900.^g From report of 1905.^b From report of 1907.^e Live near Columbia and are intermarried with Cherokees.^c From report of 1906.

TABLE 48.—*Population of Indians*—Continued.

BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—continued.

Washington—Continued.

Colville School—Continued.

Kalispel (nonreserva-
tion).....

96

Lake.....

342

Nespelem.....

43

Nez Percé (Joseph's
band).....

97

Okanogan.....

475

Sanpoil.....

178

Spokan.....

509

Wenatchi (nonreserva-
tion).....

93

Neah Bay School—

Hoh.....

55

Makah.....

413

Ozette.....

27

Quileute.....

229

Puyallup School—

Chehalis.....

147

Georgetown.....

135

Humpulip.....

18

Nisqualli.....

146

Puyallup.....

469

Quaítso (Queet-see).....

62

Quinailet.....

156

Skllallam (Jamestown).....

212

Skllallam (Port Gam-
ble).....

83

Skokomish.....

203

Squaxon Island.....

98

Tulalip School—

Lummi.....

435

Muckleshoot.....

167

Suquamish or Port
Madison.....

180

Skagit and Swinomish.....

268

Washington—Continued.

Tulalip School—Continued.

Tulalip (remnants of
many tribes and
bands).....

399

Yakima School—

Yakima, Klikitat, and
Wisham; consolidated
as confederated
Yakima.....

a 1,900

Not under an agent—

Nooksak.....

b 200

Wisconsin:

Keshena School—

Menominee.....

1,487

Stockbridge and Mun-
see.....

582

Lac du Flambeau School—

Chippewa.....

705

La Pointe School—

Chippewa at—

1,177

Bad River.....

934

Fond du Lac.....

328

Grand Portage.....

1,375

Lac Courte Oreille.....

455

Red Cliff.....

184

Rice Lake.....

2,259

Oneida School—

Oneida.....

440

Wittenberg School—

Winnebago.....

1,094

Not under an agent—

Pottawatomie.....

854

Wyoming:

Shoshoni School—

Arapaho.....

816

Shoshoni.....

a Estimated.

b From report of 1903.

TABLE 49.—*Tribal funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment, July 1, 1909.*

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		Amount in United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 3, 4, and 5 per cent.
		Volume.	Page.		
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund.....	June 6, 1900	31	678	\$1,500,600.00	\$75,030.00
	Mar. 3, 1901	31	1062		
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 20, 1906	34	80	2,018,585.07	80,743.40
Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	354	273,909.50	10,956.38
Cherokee asylum fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	51,334.47	2,566.72
Cherokee national fund.....	do.....	21	70	616,408.94	30,820.45
Cherokee orphan fund.....	do.....	21	70	362,821.38	18,141.07
Cherokee school fund.....	do.....	21	70	511,934.13	25,596.71
Cheyenne and Arapahoe in Oklahoma fund.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1024	951,992.65	47,599.63
Chickasaw national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	231,719.03	11,585.95
Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	Feb. 26, 1896	29	17	6,369,484.39	318,474.22
	June 27, 1902	32	400		
Choctaw orphan fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	39,710.69	1,985.53
Choctaw school fund.....	do.....	21	70	49,472.70	2,473.63
Choctaw 3 per cent fund.....	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1027	390,257.92	11,707.74
Creek general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	2,472,946.15	123,647.31
Crow fund.....	May 27, 1902	32	249		
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund.....	Aug. 27, 1892	27	1034	6,614.05	330.70
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 2, 1895	28	888	71,526.23	2,861.05
Iowa fund.....	June 6, 1900	31	672	30,184.35	1,207.37
Keokuk general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	45,705.49	2,285.27
Kickapoo general fund.....	do.....	21	70	90,044.03	4,502.20
Kickapoo in Oklahoma fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	328	5,719.35	285.97
Klamath fund.....	June 21, 1906	34	367	315,372.35	15,768.62
Menominee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	153,039.38	7,651.97
Menominee log fund.....	June 12, 1890	26	146	1,793,797.91	89,689.89
Nez Percé of Idaho fund.....	Aug. 15, 1894	28	331	2,854.88	142.74
Omaha fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	265,847.90	13,292.39
Osage fund.....	July 15, 1870	16	36	8,396,697.90	419,834.89
	May 9, 1872	17	90		
Osage school fund.....	June 16, 1880	21	292		
Otoe and Missouri fund.....	Aug. 19, 1890	26	344		
Pawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	119,911.53	5,995.58
Ponca fund.....	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	348,955.97	17,447.79
Pottawatomie education fund.....	Apr. 10, 1876	19	28	399,939.47	19,996.97
Pottawatomie general fund.....	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	70,000.00	3,500.00
Pottawatomie mills fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	76,967.44	3,848.37
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	do.....	21	70	89,501.91	4,475.10
Round Valley general fund.....	Mar. 3, 1893	27	633	17,346.29	867.31
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund b.....	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658	217,718.38	8,708.74
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35	803	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	331	32,073.93	1,603.70
Senecas of New York fund.....	Feb. 13, 1891	26	749	13,244.62	662.23
Seneca-Tonawanda band fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	July 1, 1898	30	568	500,000.00	25,000.00
Siletz general fund.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35	806	570,000.00	28,500.00
Sioux fund.....	do.....	35	800	118,050.00	5,902.50
Siouxton and Wahpeton fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	86,950.00	4,347.50
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	149	3,881.83	194.09
Utah and White River Ute fund.....	Mar. 2, 1889	28	324	18,488.61	924.43
Umatilla general fund.....	Mar. 3, 1891	25	895	2,789,391.52	139,469.58
Umatilla school fund.....	Feb. 6, 1871	16	1,039	605,038.51	30,251.93
Ute 4 per cent fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	71,571.66	3,578.58
Ute 5 per cent fund.....	Aug. 5, 1882	22	297	19,173.93	958.67
Winnebago fund.....	do.....	22	297	282,027.26	14,101.36
Yankton Sioux fund.....	June 15, 1880	21	204	36,740.27	1,837.01
Total.....				38,537,679.42	1,892,179.35

^a This fund will bear no interest until the United States has been reimbursed for the amount appropriated in carrying out the provisions of the acts approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 658), and March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1006).

^b Interest at 5 per cent appropriated for 1910. Act capitalizing fund makes no provision for interest beyond that period. Interest for 1911 included in estimate of appropriations for that year.

Changes during the year in funds held by the Government in lieu of investment.

INCREASE.

Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund	\$1,212,066.07
Cherokee school fund	7,634.73
Chippewa in Minnesota fund	566,253.01
Klamath fund	372.35
Osage fund	8,595.51
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund	3,184.93
Round Valley general fund	2,514.74
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund	1,000,000.00
Seminole in Oklahoma fund	570,000.00
Senecas of New York fund	118,050.00
Shoshone and Bannock fund	110.00
Umatilla general fund	5,984.47
Winnebago fund	883,249.58
Total	4,378,015.39

DECREASE.

Cherokee national fund	36,528.80
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund	48,007.35
Chickasaw national fund	10,996.97
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund	3,123.00
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund	22,532.80
Menomonee log fund	197,993.83
Nez Perce of Idaho fund	96.25
Omaha fund	75,736.09
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund	12,164.96
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund	6,530.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	92,717.19
Silitz general fund	814.38
Sioux fund	406.36
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund	920.66
Ute 4 per cent fund	5,506.56
Ute 5 per cent fund	2,202.57
Yankton Sioux fund	59,727.68
Total	576,005.45
Net increase	3,802,009.94

TABLE 50.—*Present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, June 30, 1909.*

Name of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations.
Choctaw.....	Permanent annuities.....	Article 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, \$3,000; article 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$600; article 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000; article 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820; article 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$600.	7, p. 99; 11, p. 614; 7, p. 213; 7, p. 236; 7, p. 212; 7, p. 236; 7, p. 614.	\$9,600.00
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
Coeur d'Alene.....	Employees as per eleventh article of the agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	Article 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1887.....	16, p. 720.	4,000.00
Chippewas of the Mississippi.....	For schools, during the pleasure of the President.	Treaty of May 7, 1868, article 10.....	15, p. 652.	6,000.00
Crow.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc.	Agreement of Feb. 23, 1889.....	25, p. 687.	4,000.00
Lemhi.....	For benefit of Indians formerly of Lemhi Agency, Idaho, as President may direct.	.....	.....	.....
Moile.....	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Treaty of Dec. 21, 1855.....	12, p. 982.	3,000.00
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877.	Estimated.....	19, p. 256.	90,000.00
Do.....	Pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	do.....	15, p. 658.	9,000.00
Pawnee.....	Annuity in cash.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.....	11, p. 728.	30,000.00
Do.....	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops.	Estimated for iron and steel, \$500.	11, p. 728.	10,000.00
Do.....	For blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.	Estimated.....	11, p. 728.	500.00
Potawatomi.....	Pay of physician.	do.....	11, p. 730.	5,400.00
Do.....	Permanent annuity in money.	Aug. 3, 1795.....	7, p. 51.	1,000.00
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 30, 1809.....	7, p. 114.	357.50
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 2, 1818.....	7, p. 188.	178.90
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1828.....	7, p. 317.	894.50
Do.....	Permanent annuities.	July 29, 1829.....	7, p. 317.	715.60
Do.....	Permanent provision for 3 blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	Oct. 16, 1826; Sept. 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.....	7, p. 330; 7, p. 318; 7, p. 321.	5,724.77
Do.....	Permanent provision for furnishing salt.	July 29, 1829.....	7, p. 320.	50.00
Do.....	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	Sept. 29, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.....	7, p. 318; 9, p. 855.	107.34
Quapaw.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education: \$500 for smith, etc.	7, p. 125.	1,500.00
Sac and Fox of Mississippi.....	Permanent annuity.	Treaty of Nov. 3, 1804.	7, p. 85.	1,000.00
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	For support of school.	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861.	12, p. 117.	200.00
Senecca of New York.....	Permanent annuities.....	Feb. 19, 1831.....	4, p. 442.	6,000.00

Shoshoni and Bannock: Shoshoni.....	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops..... Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith..... Permanent annuities in clothing, etc..... Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.....	Estimated..... do..... do..... do..... do.....	15, p. 676..... 15, p. 676..... 15, p. 676..... 15, p. 676..... 15, p. 676.....	5,000.00 1,000.00 5,000.00 5,000.00 1,600.00
Bannock.....	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794 Estimated.....	7, p. 46..... 15, p. 638.....	4,500.00 1,600.00	
Six Nations of New York.....				
Six Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska. Do.....	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith..... Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876..... Pay blacksmith and carpenter.....	do..... do..... do.....	15, p. 638..... 19, p. 256..... 15, p. 627.....	10,400.00 500,000.00 2,000.00
Spokane.....	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.....	do.....	220.00	
Tabequache, Moache, Capote, Wimnuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Umatah bands of Ute. Do.....	Two carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers..... Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans etc.	do..... do.....	15, p. 622..... 15, p. 622.....	8,520.00 30,000.00
Total.....				762,597.90

TABLE No. 51.—*Increase in work and in number of employees in the Indian Office for each of the last ten years.*

VOLUME OF WORK.

Calendar year.	Letters received.	Per cent of increase over preceding year.	Calendar year.	Letters received.	Per cent of increase over preceding year.
1899.....	61,767	.....	1905.....	104,551	15
1900.....	63,975	4	1906.....	113,838	9
1901.....	75,555	18	1907.....	116,958	3
1902.....	77,115	2	1908.....	143,702	23
1903.....	83,910	9	1909.....	184,968	29
1904.....	91,125	9			

EMPLOYEES.

Fiscal year.	Number. (a)	Per cent of increase over preceding year.	Fiscal year.	Number. (a)	Per cent of increase over preceding year.
1900.....	115	.....	1906.....	149	6
1901.....	127	10	1907.....	175	17
1902.....	133	5	1908.....	187	7
1903.....	137	3	1909.....	209	12
1904.....	137	.....	1910.....	199	b5
1905.....	140	2			

^a Exclusive of Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Chief Clerk, and Superintendent of Indian schools.

^b Decrease.

Per cent of increase in ten years:

Volume of work.....	199
Employees.....	73
Average salary, 1900, all positions ^a	\$1,206.09
Average salary, 1910, all positions ^a	\$1,244.32
Per cent of increase in ten years.....	3.16
Average salary, 1900, clerical force, \$900 to \$2,000.....	\$1,257.55
Average salary, 1910, clerical force, \$900 to \$2,250.....	\$1,279.37
Per cent of increase in ten years.....	1.7

TABLE No. 52.—*Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

RECAPITULATION.

Kind of school.	Num- ber of schools.	Capacity.	Enroll- ment.	Average attend- ance.	Number of em- ployees.	Cost to—	
						Government.	Churches and missions.
Government:							
Nonreservation boarding...	27	9,110	9,252	8,032	800	\$1,393,589	.....
Reservation boarding.....	82	10,233	10,988	9,236	1,122	1,627,683	.....
Day.....	194	6,723	6,286	4,274	400	282,877	.....
Field service.....					33	31,314	.....
Total.	303	26,066	26,526	21,542	2,355	3,335,463	.....
Mission:							
Boarding.....	43	4,580	3,250	2,687	499	.....	\$331,756
Day.....	8	504	434	292	18	.....	7,087
Total.	51	5,084	3,684	2,979	517	.....	338,843
Contract:							
Mission boarding.....	8	1,105	1,050	919	127	86,897	2,000
Hampton Institute.....	1	150	89	66	16	12,115	.....
Public day.....	9	.....	114	62	.....	1,442	.....
Total.	18	1,255	1,253	1,047	143	100,454	2,000
Aggregate.	363	32,405	31,463	25,568	3,015	3,435,917	340,843
Boarding schools.	161	25,178	24,629	20,940	2,564	3,120,284	333,756
Day schools.	202	7,227	6,834	4,628	418	284,319	7,087
Field service.					33	31,314	.....

^a Not including 9 public schools in which Indian pupils were taught under contract.

Number of employees in government schools.....		^a 2,355
Male.....		1,010
Female.....		1,345
Indian.....		549
Non-Indian.....		1,806
Number of employees in mission and contract schools.....		661
Male.....		262
Female.....		399
Indian.....		53
Non-Indian.....		608
Cost of maintaining schools:		
To Government.....		\$3,435,917
To churches and missions.....		\$340,843
Value of subsistence raised by schools.....		\$203,894

^a Exclusive of 145 authorized positions not filled at the close of the year.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

(Arranged by States and Territories.)

• Donations by teacher and private subscriptions.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

School	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months in session.	Employees.			Cost to—			Value of subsistence raised by school.
						Sex.	Race.	Government.	Churches and missions.	Male.	Female.	
Boarding.	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.	Indian.	Non-Indian.	Male.	Female.	Indian.	
CALIFORNIA—continued.												
Cherriman Institute, nonreservation boarding.	Government.	500	672	537	12	24	25	11	38	\$88,079	...	\$6,181
do.	do.	25	19	14	10	1	1	1	1	2,066	...	...
do.	do.	30	15	14	10	1	1	1	2	2,063	...	...
do.	do.	20	15	7	10	1	1	1	1	800	...	...
do.	do.	30	19	17	10	1	3	1	3	1,894	...	...
COLORADO.												
Fort Lewis, nonreservation boarding.	Government.	150	40	35	6	7	5	3	9	11,094	...	9
Navajo Springs day.	do.	20	19	15	6	2	2	1	1	351	...	...
Grand Junction nonreservation boarding.	do.	200	216	185	12	9	9	3	15	32,752	...	1,090
Southern Ute boarding.	do.	50	77	71	10	3	5	5	8	12,430	...	900
IDAHO.												
Boeur d'Alene: De Smet Mission boarding.	Catholic Church	250	83	78	10	11	7	3	18	-\$7,020	...	...
Shlokpoo: St. Joseph Mission boarding.	do.	100	34	20	10	4	3	3	4	2,500	...	...
Fort Hall boarding.	Government.	200	224	207	10	6	10	2	14	25,751	...	1,497
Fort Lapwai boarding.	do.	130	117	84	8	7	5	3	9	14,110	...	575
IOWA.												
Sac and Fox: Mequahay day.	Government.	25	17	17	3	8	1	1	2	1,406	...	1,215
Sac and Fox boarding.	do.	80	67	43	10	10	4	7	10	12,064	...	...

KANSAS.	Haskell Institute, nonreservation	Government	56	140,519	13,910
	Kickapoos	do	1	780	835
	Great Nemaha day	40	10	12,354	885
	Kickapoos boarding	70	30	1	685
	do	40	77	1	1
	Sac and Fox day	do	15	1	1
	Pottawatomie	do	10	1	1
	Blandin day	40	24	1	1
	Mayetta Mission day	25	8	1	1
MICHIGAN.	Methodist Episcopal Church.	do	7	3	1,307
	Baraga: Holy Name Mission boarding	Catholic Church	19	2	1
	Bay Mills day	32	47	12	10,000
	Harbor Springs: Holy Childhood Mission boarding	Catholic Church	134	32	2
	Mount Pleasant nonreservation	Government	322	286	17
	boarding	do	10	17	17
MINNESOTA.	Bena boarding	Government	71	10	427
	Cass Lake boarding	do	55	2	1,326
	Leech Lake	do	106	2	400
	Leech Lake boarding	do	19	5	6
	Old Agency day	24	85	11	1
	Squaw Point day	30	14	12	2
	Morris nonreservation boarding	do	10	1	2
	Nett Lake day	160	139	12	2
	Pipestone	do	62	20	14
	Pipestone nonreservation boarding	do	226	10	35,957
	Birch Cooley day	do	213	12	14
	Red Lake	do	36	16	2
	Cross Lake boarding	do	32	10	1,120
	Red Lake boarding	do	77	9	4
	St. Mary's Mission boarding	Catholic Church	111	2	3
	Vermillion Lake boarding	Government	91	4	3
	White Earth	do	58	7	9
	Pine Point boarding	do	113	5	15,556
	White Earth boarding	do	155	12	4,250
	Wild Rice River boarding	do	125	5	20,920
	Beaumont day	do	75	8	6
	Buffalo River day	do	134	80	10,747
	Pembina day	do	60	193	34,694
	Poplar Grove day	do	68	59	10,587
	Porterville day	do	30	22	1,750
	White Earth day	do	30	22	1,640
	Field service	do	36	40	1,650
	St. Benedict's Mission boarding	do	50	28	2,170
		do	36	38	2,811
		do	50	62	674
		do	100	99	1,000
		do	150	100	6,800

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

School,	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average at- tendance.	Months in ses- sion.	Employees.			Cost to— Government.	Value of subsistence raised by school.
						Sex.		Race.		
						Male.	Female.	Non- In- dian.		
MONTANA.										
Blackfeet;										
Blackfeet boarding	Government	75	92	84	10	4	7	6	5	\$16,870
Bird day	do	16	14	8	4	1	1	1	1	238
Cut Finger day	do	30	12	10	1	1	1	1	1	60
Holy Family Mission boarding.	Catholic Church	145	118	91	10	11	7	1	17	\$7,500
Crow;										
Crow boarding	Government	150	95	78	10	5	6	2	9	16,472
Pryor Creek boarding	do	50	61	55	10	1	5	2	4	8,928
Lodge Grass Mission day	Baptist Home Missionary Society.	50	39	37	9	2	2	2	2	800
St. Xavier's Mission boarding...	Catholic Church	120	52	48	10	7	5	12	12	10,000
Flathead;										
Camas day	Government	18	12	10	9	1	1	1	1	647
Flathead day	do	30	59	27	10	2	1	1	2	1,900
Poison day	do	16	9	10	1	1	1	1	2	1,298
Ronan day	do	30	24	184	10	10	2	2	2	1,237
St. Ignatius Mission boarding...	Catholic Church	300	226	10	23	22	22	22	45	24,000
Fort Belknap boarding...	Government	75	62	48	10	5	7	2	10	12,633
Lodge Pole day...	do	40	29	18	7	7	2	2	2	988
Milk River day...	do	24	19	11	10	1	1	1	2	1,070
St. Paul's Mission boarding...	Catholic Church	160	145	113	10	19	9	9	19	15,500
Fort Peck;										
Fort Peck boarding...	Government	200	126	118	10	5	9	8	6	21,206
No. 1 day	do	30	41	24	10	1	1	1	2	1,786
No. 2 day	do	32	32	23	10	1	1	1	2	1,736
No. 3 day	do	30	29	26	10	1	1	1	2	1,786
No. 4 day	do	30	33	27	10	1	1	1	4	1,889
Wolf Point Mission boarding...	Presbyterian Church	40	33	26	9	1	1	1	5	3,640
Fort Shaw nonreservation board- ing.	Government	300	348	312	10	11	11	17	23	55,506
St. Peter's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church	50	52	42	12	5	5	5	14	12,000

Contract made for 5 pupils. No reports rendered.

b Approximate figures. No accounts rendered for fourth quarter.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average at- tendance.	Months in ses- sion.	Employees.			Cost to—			Value of subsis- tence raised by school.	
						Sex.	Race.		Government.	Churches and mis- sions.			
							Male.	Fe- male.					
NEW MEXICO—continued.													
Albuquerque—Continued.													
Paraje day	Government	32	24	18	10	1	1	1	2	\$1,389			
San Felipe day	do	50	34	34	10	1	2	1	2	2,376			
Seana day	do	25	23	21	10	1	2	1	1	1,439			
Bernalillo Mission boarding	Catholic Church	125	84	76	10	1	8	2	7	\$5,320			
Farming ^a	Methodist Episcopal Church	20	14	11	10	1	1	1	2	1,890			
Gallup: Rehoboth Mission boarding	Christian Reformed Church	35	36	32	11	2	6	2	6	6,786			
Jemez Mission day	Catholic Church	125	60	48	10	4	4	4	4	1,500			
Jicarilla:													
Jicarilla boarding	Government	125	126	82	9	9	7	4	12	20,948	\$5		
Jicarilla day	do	30	25	23	8	3	3	3	3	1,496	3,620		
Liberty:													
Mescalero boarding	Presbyterian Church	30	27	25	8	1	3	3	4	11	17,780	357	
San Juan boarding	do	130	114	111	9	3	8	4	12	30,087	1,125		
Santa Fe:													
Santa Fe nonreservation board- ing	do	150	202	156	12	7	9	4	12	30,087	1,125		
Cochiti day	do	400	346	323	10	16	17	15	18	36,288	2,586		
Jemez day	do	30	19	15	9	2	2	1	2	919			
Nambé day	do	36	48	38	10	2	2	1	1	1,213			
Pecuris day	do	20	23	16	10	2	1	1	1	1,082			
San Ildefonso day	do	18	15	14	10	1	1	1	1	796			
San Juan day	do	32	36	23	9	1	1	1	2	926			
Santa Clara day	do	45	67	48	10	1	1	1	2	1,226			
Sia day	do	40	39	28	10	1	1	1	2	1,026			
Taos day	do	36	26	19	10	2	1	1	1	1,018			
Clerk for these schools	do	32	74	48	10	2	1	1	2	1,306			
St. Catherine's Mission boarding	Catholic Church	150	161	150	10	6	1	1	1	800			
Tohatchi (Little Water) boarding	Government	125	138	130	5	14	4	7	16	26,380	16,869		

Zuni:	Zuni boarding.....	75	35	101	48	96	33	9	6	8	3	11	21,115	251
	Zuni day.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	1	1	1	1	1	1,830	1,830
NORTH CAROLINA.	Cherokee boarding.....	Government.....	175	240	202	202	10	12	7	6	13	21,110	436	436
NORTH DAKOTA.	Bismarck nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	100	64	57	57	7	5	6	2	9	10,562	1,115	1,115
Fort Berthold:			30	22	17	17	1	1	1	1	1	2	1,449	251
No. 1 day.....	do.....	do.....	50	31	31	31	1	1	1	1	1	2	1,594	251
No. 2 day.....	do.....	do.....	39	39	32	32	9	1	1	1	1	1	1,479	251
No. 3 day.....	do.....	do.....	36	42	30	30	19	1	1	1	1	1	1,415	251
No. 4 day.....	do.....	do.....	do	do	do	do	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,525	251
Superintendent for these schools:														
Fort Totten:														
Fort Totten boarding.....	do.....	390	421	365	27	10	10	27	7	7	30	50,101	6,749	6,749
No. 1 day.....	do.....	35	60	50	32	29	10	1	2	2	2	1,400	251	251
No. 2 day.....	do.....	30	66	50	32	29	10	1	1	1	1	1,607	251	251
No. 3 day.....	do.....	30	48	48	25	25	10	1	1	1	1	1,583	251	251
No. 4 day.....	do.....	30	120	121	107	107	10	7	8	2	13	24,040	1,475	1,475
Standing Rock:														
Grand River boarding.....	do.....	100	98	88	88	10	4	7	2	1	10	11,275	1,284	1,284
Martin Kenel boarding.....	do.....	136	206	157	157	10	7	12	2	2	17	27,016	1,456	1,456
Standing Rock boarding.....	do.....	30	24	25	25	10	7	12	2	2	2	1,455	31	31
Bullhead day.....	do.....	40	35	25	25	10	7	12	2	2	1	1,887	34	34
Cannon Ball day.....	do.....	24	25	21	21	10	7	12	2	1	1	1,734	32	32
Little Oak day.....	do.....	29	22	15	15	10	1	1	1	1	2	1,420	17	17
Porcupine day.....	do.....	30	24	15	15	10	1	1	1	1	2	1,940	29	29
Wakpala day.....	do.....	17	17	14	14	10	1	1	1	1	1	1,363	32	32
No. 1 day.....	do.....	26	25	14	14	10	1	1	2	1	1	1,375	32	32
No. 2 day.....	do.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	1	5	3	3	4,016	32	32
Field service.....														
St. Elizabeth's Mission boarding.....	Episcopal Church.....	60	64	57	57	10	3	6	1	8	11	5,400	510	510
Wahpeton nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	100	101	78	78	12	6	7	2	2	11	20,075		
OKLAHOMA.														
Cantonment boarding.....	Government.....	80	87	44	44	8	4	5	5	9	10,070	589	589	589
Cheenne and Arapaho:														
Cheenne and Arapaho board- ing.....	do.....	150	170	146	146	10	6	10	4	12	25,506	235	235	235
St. Luke Mission day.....	Episcopal Church.....	650	618	38	553	30	9	2	1	3	40	92,967	1,500	1,500
Chilococo nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	36	32	29	29	10	2	2	4	2	4	6,721	12,766	12,766
Kaw boarding.....	do.....	180	184	171	171	10	7	11	4	14	7	23,505	323	323
Kiowa:														
Fort Sill boarding.....	do.....	200	151	151	151	10	6	12	3	12	9	1,750	2,991	2,991
Rainy Mountain boarding.....	do.....	140	140	140	140	10	6	12	3	12	9	23,505	2,991	2,991

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Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average at- tendance.	Months in ses- sion,	Employees.			Cost to—		Value of subsist- ence raised by school.
						Male.	Fe- male.	Race.	Government.	Churches and mis- sions.	
		Board- ing.	Board- ing.	Day.	Day.	Male.	Fe- male.	Indi- an.	Non- In- dian.		
OKLAHOMA—continued.											
Kiowa—Continued.											
Riverside boarding.	Government.	150	153	132	10	6	9	4	11	\$19,606	\$2,762
Superintendent and field service.	do.	50	49	45	9	3	7	3	13	2,405	.....
Cache Creek Mission boarding.	Reformed Presbyterian Church.	60	35	29	10	6	7	6	13	.....	\$3,800
Mary Gregory Mission boarding.	Presbyterian Church.	35	21	10	9	6	6	1	8	.....	.....
Mount Scott Mission day.	Methodist Episcopal	35	21	10	9	1	1	1	1	6,750	.....
South.	Catholic Church.	100	93	87	12	4	8	8	12	4,500	900
Osage:	Government.	180	138	113	10	9	13	7	15	30,210	.....
Osage boarding.	Catholic Church and	65	31	27	10	9	13	7	9	3,334	.....
St. John's Mission boarding.	Government contract.	75	65	57	10	3	9	3	9	7,013	.....
St. Louis Mission boarding.	do.	84	84	80	10	4	7	2	9	14,972	.....
Otoe boarding.	Government.	100	108	101	10	5	8	5	8	26,445	176
Pawnee boarding.	do.	100	97	88	10	4	8	1	11	13,624	1,882
Ponca:	do.	70	44	36	10	1	1	1	1	8,115	.....
Fonca boarding.	do.	85	85	69	10	3	4	3	4	19,849	1,250
Tonkawa day.	do.	150	114	103	10	5	8	4	9	15,841	1,007
Bed Moon boarding.	do.	130	194	134	10	6	9	3	12	19,345	496
Sac and Fox boarding.	do.	45	43	38	10	5	5	5	5	972	1,471
Seger boarding.	do.	150	114	103	10	5	8	4	9	19,345	747
Seneca boarding.	do.	130	194	134	10	6	9	3	12	19,345	.....
St. Mary's Mission boarding.	Catholic Church and	45	43	38	10	5	5	5	5	972	.....
Shawnee:	Government.	150	143	91	10	6	8	3	11	21,058	.....
Shawnee boarding.	Sacred Heart—	100	52	40	10	7	4	4	11	.....	9,000
St. Benedict's Mission boarding.	do.	100	70	52	12	1	9	1	9	.....	5,000

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months in session.	Employees.				Cost to—	Value of subsistence raised by school.
						Boarding.	Boarding.	Boarding.	Boarding.		
						Male.	Female.	Indian.	Non-Indian.	Govern-ment.	Churches and mis-sions.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.											
Pine Ridge—Continued.	Government.	30	15	11	10	1	1	1	1	\$1,224	
No. 12 day.....	do	26	22	15	10	1	1	2	2	1,384	
No. 13 day.....	do	40	43	24	9	1	1	2	2	1,545	
No. 14 day.....	do	25	26	18	10	1	1	2	2	1,451	
No. 15 day.....	do	30	34	24	10	1	1	2	2	1,609	
No. 16 day.....	do	19	16	13	10	1	1	2	2	1,394	
No. 17 day.....	do	24	20	14	9	1	1	2	2	1,385	
No. 18 day.....	do	24	24	15	12	8	1	2	2	1,457	
No. 19 day.....	do	24	21	17	10	1	1	2	2	1,438	
No. 20 day.....	do	24	33	26	21	10	1	2	2	1,483	
No. 21 day.....	do	26	25	18	10	1	1	2	2	1,442	
No. 22 day.....	do	30	24	14	8	1	1	2	2	1,292	
No. 23 day.....	do	35	27	19	10	1	1	2	2	1,503	
No. 24 day.....	do	30	33	26	10	1	1	2	2	1,520	
No. 25 day.....	do	30	26	14	9	1	1	2	2	1,108	
No. 26 day.....	do	33	24	19	10	1	1	2	2	1,402	
No. 27 day.....	do	30	20	16	10	1	1	2	2	1,443	
No. 28 day.....	do	33	19	13	10	1	1	2	2	1,365	
No. 29 day.....	do	30	12	8	10	1	1	2	2	1,373	
No. 31 day.....	do								3	3,300	
Field service.....	Catholic Church and Holy Rosary Mission boarding...	240	263	207	10	12	17	1	28	21,500	
Public day:											
White Swan (Lambert), Charles	Contract.....		14	4	7					a 33	
Mix County	do.....		13	3	6					a 23	
White Swan (Nirschl), Charles	do.....		7	5	6					a 34	
Mix County	do.....										
Rapid City nonreservation boarding.	Government.....	250	232	208	10	13	13	6	20	39,432	2,501

a Approximate figures. No accounts rendered.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average at- tendance.	Months in session.	Employees.			Cost to—			Value of subsidi- ence raised by school.
						Male.	Female.	Sex.	Race.	Government.	Churches and mis- sions.	
WASHINGTON.												
Colville:												
Colville sanitarium and board- ing.	Government.	200	61	40	10	5	8	1	12	\$12,467	.....	\$791
No 1 day.....	do	32	39	20	10	1	1	2	1,413	.....	.....	.....
No 2 day.....	do	32	34	23	10	1	1	2	1,461	.....	10	.....
No 3 day.....	do	36	44	26	8	1	1	2	1,585	.....	52	.....
No 4 day.....	do	30	33	18	10	1	1	2	1,360	.....	16	.....
No 5 day.....	do	24	27	20	4	1	1	2	910	.....	2	.....
No 6 day.....	do	26	19	10	7	1	1	2	937	.....	2	.....
No 7 day.....	do	25	20	16	6	1	1	2	1,058	.....	2	.....
No 8 day.....	do	19	13	6	1	1	1	2	1,057	.....	2	.....
No 9 day.....	do	25	20	11	7	1	1	2	1,093	.....	2	.....
Field service.....	do	74	49	10	5	4	9	1	1,200	.....	3,500	.....
Sacred Heart Academy.....	Catholic Church	90	33	29	10	7	1	2	3,048	.....	3,000	.....
St. Mary's Mission boarding.....	do	100	74	49	10	7	1	2	1,407	.....	3,500	.....
Neah Bay day.....	Government.	70	70	47	10	2	2	1	15	33,717	.....	749
Quileute day.....	do	62	80	53	10	2	1	2	1	672	.....	749
Puyallup:												
Puyallup boarding.....	do	180	226	170	10	12	9	6	1	1,782	.....	1,782
Jamesstown day.....	do	18	35	17	9	1	1	1	1	791	.....	791
Port Gamble day.....	do	26	21	9	10	1	1	1	1	791	.....	791
Skokomish day.....	do	40	28	13	10	1	1	1	1	791	.....	791
Paholah day.....	do	32	21	16	10	1	1	1	1	791	.....	791
Tulalip:												
Tulalip boarding.....	Catholic Church	70	39	42	10	5	6	1	13	26,111	.....	2,346
St. George's Mission boarding.....	Government.	134	209	185	13	10	9	5	1	754	.....	4
Port Madison day.....	do	30	25	10	1	1	1	1	1	784	.....	1,495
Swinomish day.....	do	60	31	20	9	1	1	1	1	26,251	.....	1,495
Yakima boarding.....	do	150	178	136	10	7	10	5	12	26,251	1,495

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

VISCOUNGIN.

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